The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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BANKING.

The Manufacturers' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

Northwest Corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

Capital Paid In, - - $500,000.
Surplus Fund, - - - 80,000.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations, Capitalists, Banks, and Bankers respectfully solicited.

IRA HOLMES, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Vice Pres't,
(Formerly Cashier Commercial Nat'l Bank of Chicago).
J. A. HOLMES, Cashier.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

HARTMAN BROS., WHOLESALE WINES & LIQUORS,
TO
266 & 268 South Halsted-st.,
CORNER HARRISON.
GRAND OPENING MONDAY EVENING.

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK & WHEELER
HAVE REMOVED TO
169 RANDOLPH-ST., near LaSalle.
With increased facilities in our New Store, we shall keep always on hand the best and largest stock of
RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING, HOSE, PACKING,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Rubber Goods,
To be found West of New York, at less than Eastern prices. Send for Price Lists.

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Office Stationery Goods
OF ALL KINDS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

I have several sums in hand for loan upon first-class Chicago property at current rates. I am also prepared to arrange a loan of $6,000 to $10,000 to be paid over in March, and another of $20,000 to be paid over in April, both at 9 per cent, but the security must be very choice and the borrowers man known to be prompt in paying. I also have a sum of $15,000 to $20,000 for immediate investment, on the terms last mentioned.
NORMAN C. PERKINS, Solicitor,
Rooms 12, 13 and 14 Kendall's Building.

COLLATERAL LOANS AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Funds on hand for First-Class Loans, at all times.
C. B. FIELD & CO.,
151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

DIG.

In the business of collecting, the scale turns upon responsibility and facilities, and we therefore invite a thorough investigation of ours. Neither will creditors bestow good money upon bad. We ask but the lost fortunes upon which to thrive. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED Vergnes Electro Chemical Baths

Are now permanently established at 706 Wabash-av. These baths give immediate and permanent relief in all chronic cases. For the cure of Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, and all chronic affections, the Vergnes Bath has no equal. Testimonials and references of the highest character given at the office and residence, 706 Wabash-av.
Office Hours—Gentlemen, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Office Hours—Ladies, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF
Good Printers
CAN OBTAIN THEM THROUGH THE
PRINTERS' EXCHANGE,
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No. 7 Tribune Building.
Several Printing Offices and Machinery for sale.

BELL & CO., Artist Tailors,
Of New York, are represented by Mr. A. J. CONNICK, who is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel for three or four days, where he will be pleased to exhibit a full and complete line of samples of the very latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods for gentlemen's wear, of our own importation. He is prepared to take orders. Call.

GOOD FLAG POLES,
Ready made or made to order. Orders left at Gilbert & Bullard's, Ship Chandlers, 226 and 230 Water-st., or at 88 North Carpenter-st., will receive prompt attention.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
PUBLIC INSTALLATION.—A Special Communication of WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, A., F. & A. M., will be held this (SATURDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for the installation of officers. All members are urgently requested to attend. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

Masonic.
I. O. of P. S. of Y. There will be a regular meeting of Rising Star Lodge, No. 50, at their hall, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at 3 p. m. Important matters will come before the meeting, and a full attendance is requested.
JULIUS A. KATZ, Secretary.

Masonic.
Union Park Lodge Hall, having been partially destroyed by fire, this week, by special invitation, the Lodge will meet this (Saturday) evening, and till further notice, at the hall of Cashman Lodge, corner of Madison and Robey-sts. It is important that every member should be present.
G. P. RANDALL, W. M.

Notice.
An adjourned annual meeting of the Cook County Land Company will be held, according to adjournment, on the third Tuesday of March next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company, Room No. 2, No. 134 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
FRANKLIN H. WATRISS,
Chicago, Feb. 11, 1873. Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Further Details of the Credit Mobilier Investigations.

The Wilson Committee Looking Into the Central Pacific Railroad.

What C. P. Huntingdon Knows About the California Road.

The Sherman-Garfield Relations with the New York Stock Exchange.

Will Ames and Brooks Be Expelled from the House?

The President's Message on Mormon Difficulties.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Ways and Means Committee commenced its investigation to-day of the charges of bribery and corruption in connection with certain legislation obtained last winter by the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Clinton Colgate was the only witness examined. His testimony, together with his report, which he handed the Committee, covered the facts already stated in these despatches. Judge Chas. Sherman will be examined to-morrow. His story will be about as follows: Legrand W. Lockwood, who was President of the New York Stock Exchange, two years ago, wrote Judge Sherman, asking him to take charge of the job of having the tax on borrowed capital removed. Holding the position of United States Judge, Sherman could not undertake it, but he turned it over to his former law partner and brother-in-law, Judge Bartley, and also Richard Parsons, who was at the time Marshal of the United States Supreme Court. It appears, however, that neither Bartley nor Parsons wanted their names mentioned in connection with the office. Consequently, Sherman conducted the correspondence in his own name. He will admit having written the letter inclosing a bill to the Stock Exchange for $10,000, but the money was to be divided between Judge Bartley and Dick Parsons. Senator Sherman, to-day, caused an examination to be made of any arguments or briefs that might have been filed with the Committee on the subject. Nothing of the sort can be found, nor did any person appear before the Committee to advocate the amendment, except General Pleasonton, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The question now is, what did Judge Bartley and Dick Parsons do to earn their $10,000, and what did Colgate do to incur the large bill of expenses which he presented the New York Stock Exchange. With regard to the connection of the clerk of the Ways and Means Committee with the affair, it is proper to say that, notwithstanding the evidence of Colgate, the members of the Committee still believe in their clerk's integrity.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Wilson Committee made little progress in their labors to-day. C. P. Huntington, the Vice President of the Central Pacific, supposed to be the person having the greatest knowledge as to its history and its present position, was examined; but whether, owing to the fact that the Committee did not put the right sort of questions to him, or whether he evaded them, is a question to be decided upon reading the testimony. At all events, nothing was obtained of any value to the investigation. William M. Evarts was present as the counsel of the witness, but except an occasional suggestion he had nothing to say. The Committee seem determined to delay the investigation as long as possible, whether for the purpose of giving the Poland Committee the first opportunity to report, or to enable additional witnesses to arrive, is not known. They have not yet decided whether they will summon Governor Dix, but Mr. Cisco, and S. L. M. Barlow will soon appear and testify regarding the receipt by Dix of $50,000 while Minister to France, for stock not worth a quarter of the amount. General G. M. Dodge, the only witness left having any knowledge of the mysterious $126,000 spent in the Washington lobby, is still unaccounted for, and the Committee have no knowledge as to his whereabouts. A deputy Sergeant-at-Arms has been in pursuit of him for some time, and he has been regarded by the Committee as the "Artful Dodger."

This afternoon Senator Harlan was recalled, and was examined at length by Messrs. Stevenson and Stockton, relative to checks received from T. C. Durant in 1865. The questions were framed with a view of ascertaining the exact dates of the checks, and what disposition was made of the money for both, the Senators examining the witness intimating that the money was not used in the Iowa election, and their questions created the impression that they expected to show it was paid to Harlan as a reward for acts done while Secretary of the Interior. After the waste of many words and the consumption of much time, the facts were finally elicited that one check was paid to Harlan in New York, but he has it cashed by Mr. Carlton, of the Methodist Book Concern; that he, as a friend, brought the money to Washington, and that Harlan himself distributed it. The Committee propose to follow this up by ascertaining to whom it was distributed, and for what purpose.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

David Dudley Field was before the House Judiciary Committee and made an argument in behalf of his clients in connection with the Geneva awards. He represents the Columbian Insurance Company, which lost a million dollars, and is now bankrupt. He urged that all questions under the marine law and the law of nations should be submitted to the Courts without legislative rules dictating the manner of their award. He was frequently interrupted by General Butler, the Acting Chairman of the Committee, who is opposed to the insurance companies, as already seen by his bill, but Mr. Field was found to be more than a match for the Essex statesman. The subject was discussed nearly all day in the House, Butler making a long speech on his side of the question, while Potter, of New York, followed in a long address on the side of Field. Evarts and Cushing were both on the floor, the former favoring Field's view, and the latter Butler's. A vote will be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

The Administration organ here, this morning, has a special to the effect that a large and well-organized filibustering expedition will soon sail from New Orleans for Cuba, under command of a well-known ex-Confederate General, who is now a prominent supporter of Grant's Administration. The organization is composed of soldiers of both the Federal and Confederate armies from every section of the country, many of whom have already arrived. Experienced pilots have been engaged.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.

The friends of the Agricultural College bill will make another effort next Monday to pass it in the House.

SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

The motion to reconsider Senator Sherman's Specie Payment bill will come up in the Senate to-morrow. The friends of the bill have canvassed the Senate, and claim a majority.

SENATOR POMEROY'S INVESTIGATION

will commence on Monday next, when all the witnesses from Kansas on both sides are expected to be present. Pomeroy professes to be very confident that he will be able to prove a case of conspiracy against himself, and that, in view of this event, he has assurance that Ingalls will not be given the seat.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

At the personal request of Senator Caldwell, the Committee on Privileges and Elections have postponed the report in his case until Monday next. Caldwell asked this favor on the ground that he desired to await the return of his attorney, Judge Crozier, from Philadelphia, to consult with him on important matters concerning himself. It is believed generally here that, in view of the report to be made in the case, Caldwell desires to consult with his attorney with reference to tendering his resignation in the Senate.

AMES AND BROOKS.

Oakes Ames has been a more interesting object of observation than ever before, as it is generally believed that he will, within the next few days, be arraigned before the bar of the House for expulsion. While the members of the Poland Committee have little to say on the subject, everybody about the Capitol is satisfied that the Committee will report in favor of expelling both Ames and Brooks. There has already arisen a good deal of sensation on the subject, and the members are rapidly taking sides even before the testimony is printed for circulation. A large number of the best Republicans have grave doubts about the justice of reporting in favor of expulsion. They say that if they intend to expel Ames, they must expel him for bribery of members of Congress. As those receiving bribes are as culpable as those offering them, it is not seen how the Committee or the House can avoid including all who were debauched by Ames. Besides, good lawyers say that the House Committee cannot punish a member of Congress for what he did previous to his connection with that Congress, as his constituents have the right to determine what citizen shall represent them under the law. Therefore, it is urged that the Committee ought to be careful in this report. If resolutions of expulsion are presented, many of the members will feel almost compelled to vote for them, although they regard them as unjust. It is known that if an effort is made to expel Brooks and Ames, the Democrats, supported by many Republicans, will move an amendment to the resolution, that all those implicated in the Credit Mobilier shall be included in connection with the two men named. There will be more excitement and interest on the floor of the House, when this report is made, than there has been for many months. As for Oakes Ames, personally, he is perfectly self-possessed and fearless. He says if they make an attempt to expel him, he will die very hard; that it will take the whole House to assassinate him. He says that he is in robust health, and that when the pillars of the temple fall there will be a good many people round,—meaning, probably, that he has more records and papers than he has yet shown, and that others will be implicated. "If," he says, "this expulsion occurs, what will it show? It will show that no man must hereafter tell the truth about Congressmen. Look at it," continued he, with some earnestness. "How are the world and people to regard it? What do you do? You expel Brooks for lying, and you expel me for telling the truth. Bah! Bah!"

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—At an adjourned meeting of the caucus of the Republican Senators this morning, it was agreed that the regular appropriation bills, and the bill reported from the Committee on Education and Labor, and some measure yet to be reported from the Judiciary Committee on the Mormon question, together with bills on the regular calendar, can be taken up without a single objection. The Finance Committee's bill for a resumption of specie payments and the Postal Telegraph bill were, by a vote of the caucus, excluded from measures to be acted on. Bills not mentioned should have to take their chances. The caucus also voted to readopt the rules adopted toward the close of the last session, prohibiting all amendments to appropriation bills not strictly germane to their respective subjects, providing that a majority of the Senate may limit the debate on any one amendment to five minutes for each Senator. Reports on questions of privileges, like Louisiana and Kansas matters, will not, of couse, come within the restrictive rule.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The President has signed the act amendatory of the Bankrupt law.

LOUISIANA MATTERS

will remain under consideration probably four or five days longer.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters, J. P. Thresher, Benton Harbor, Mich.; A. N. Lincoln, Menasha, Wis.; John M. Brainard, Boone, Iowa; William W. Mitchell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Utah Territory.

RECOGNIZED.

The President recognized Robert Battier, Consular Agent of France, at Memphis, Tenn.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Wilson Committee took a recess until 12 o'clock, as C. P. Huntington, a witness, had not appeared. John J. Cisco, of New York, has been summoned, and, if it is reported favorably by the sub-Committee, Governor Dix and Mr. Barlow will also be summoned. General G. M. Dodge has not yet appeared, and it is feared that he is evading the summons.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,

Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was examined before the Committee, this afternoon, with reference to the construction of the road. He detailed the financial embarrassments under which the Company labored in building the road. The first contracts, embracing, perhaps, seventy-four or seventy-five miles of road, were let to eight or ten different parties. The Contract and Finance Company was organized in 1867, the witness thought, to procure labor at reasonable prices, and take contracts for constructing the road. He was one of the incorporators, and believed the capital stock was $5,000,000. Witness got the impression that the Contract and Finance Company was to receive, in payment for building 600 miles of road, a part in stock of the road and part in bonds. The Company was to build and equip the road. Before the Central Pacific Railroad Company had let the contract to the Finance Company, they (Central Pacific Company) had already bought a large amount of iron for the road, and the Contract and Finance Company paid the Central Pacific Company for it. The Contract and Finance Company received the Government and first mortgage bonds. The witness' impression was that the Contract and Finance Company made nothing on this contract, but a certain amount of stock, and the stock was not then worth more than 10 per cent, as collateral. Witness received dividends on the contract, and some stock; also, a few land grants, but could not remember how much. At present he holds perhaps $1,000,000 worth of stock in the road, but don't remember how many shares he held in the Finance Company. Don't know who made the contract with this Company. The impression of the witness is that the Contract Company now owes little or nothing except its bonded debt. The floating debt is covered by cash or its equivalent; don't know what proportion of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad was owned by the Contract and Finance Company. The stock of the Central Pacific Company would not have brought ten cents on the dollar in the market at the time of the organization of the Finance Company. The stock was taken originally at par by friends of the enterprise. The stock of the Central Pacific Company has no market value; don't know how many stockholders there are in the road. It was the impression of the witness that a dozen men or firms control the majority of the stock of the road, but is not positive on that point; could not give an idea what the stock would bring now.

By Shellabarger—Suppose the Government should require payment of the whole of the semi-annual interest on the Government subsidy, except what you pay in the way of transportation, would you be able punctually to meet the interest?

A.—I have no doubt that the Central Pacific Railroad Company can meet all legal obligations.

Q.—Could you, in the case stated, pay the interest on the Government subsidy, and also on the bonds as they fall due?

A.—I have no doubt the Company could.

The witness, in further examination, said the gross earnings of the road were $12,800,000, and that the running expenses were a little over 40 per cent. No dividends have been paid to stockholders.

By Mr. Hoar—Is it not your belief that persons who have been prominent in the management of the road, including yourself, have received considerable value, either in money, bonds, or stocks, as profits on the contracts made for its construction?

A.—I think we have made some money. If I have received any at all, it is as a stockholder, and in connection with the Contract and Finance Company.

Q.—Are not your profits more than a million of dollars?

A.—Not actually; but I think the nominal or face value of the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad received would equal that.

Q.—Is it not your belief that your firm received, in the shape of bonds, considerable profits on your shares?

A.—My impression is we have received some value in bonds.

Q.—Is it not more than one hundred thousand dollars, according to your belief?

A.—I think very likely.

Q.—Is it not over five hundred thousand dollars?

A.—Not five hundred thousand dollars.

The witness, having been interrogated as to the business of Franchal at Washington, said it was to bring the attention of members of Congress to the views of the Company on pending questions.

Q.—Is Franchal concerned in what is known as the "lobby."

A.—Not at all. Franchal is agent of the Central Pacific Railroad. He is above reproach. The witness said he was here in 1864; recollected meeting Joseph B. Stewart as a man of considerable influence. The witness having been reminded that Stewart testified he received money from the witness, the latter said if Stewart had so testified it was true. He gave Stewart $2,000, to be used in a proper way, to explain the affairs of the Company. Witness had never given money or anything of value, or paid, directly or indirectly, to any member of Congress, for the same, interesting himself in any matter concerning the Central Pacific Railroad. He had no knowledge of money having been paid by others for such purposes, nor did he ever have any negotiations with Fremont and Hallett to remove the opposition of the Kansas & Iowa Railroad Company to the act of 1864, for the benefit of the Pacific Railroad.

A long examination followed as to the stock and bonds, interest, etc., of the road.

Mr. Shellabarger asked what was the aggregate amount of profits divided among the members of the Construction Company for that contract?

The witness replied he did not know, nor were there any gentlemen who could answer the question now in this part of the country. The books, too, were in California. Nothing was done that was not properly done. The road was built at less expense than any other road, proportionately as to length and under like circumstances. The Company have done everything they agreed to do for the Government, which had been better served than the Company.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

At the sitting of the Senate Committee this morning,

SENATOR CONKLING

denied that he ever owned, in any way, stock of the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific.

SENATOR PATTERSON

made a long statement, in which he said the only difference in the evidence between him and Ames was in relation to an investment of $3,000, which Patterson gave Ames in 1867, to invest for him, there being no difference relative to the $4,000 similarly given Ames in 1869, and which were invested in Union Pacific securities. Patterson stated he had no written memorandum relative to the first transaction, and depended upon his memory, and, believing that the investment was made in Union Pacific stock, the same as the second investment, led him to deny, during the campaign, that he had an investment in Credit Mobilier. Patterson produced a letter from Oakes Ames dated Jan. 12, 1872, in which Ames states he had written a letter to Rollins, saying that he (Ames) did not think Patterson was the owner of Credit Mobilier stock, and that even if he had there was no more impropriety than in owning bank stock. Conversations with Ames, and the letters which it induced, confirmed him in the belief that his two investments were in Union Pacific Railroad stock and securities. If doubt had existed on the subject, there was nothing which could have influenced him to represent to the Committee or country that his investment was made in Union Pacific Railroad rather than in Credit Mobilier. Patterson said he was much surprised when Ames produced the receipts from Patterson under date of Feb. 18, 1868, and May 6, 1871. Patterson said he knew he had given Ames some receipts, written by Ames, but hadn't the slightest impression they were of the character which they are.

Patterson continued: I cannot deny from the inspection that I have made that my signature to these papers is genuine, and I am well aware it is to be presumed I had knowledge of all the facts stated in them. I can only account for my ignorance of their wording by the entire trust and confidence I reposed in Ames. I regarded him as a friend using my means so as best to promote my interest, and therefore readily signed whatever he wrote, without that care and circumspection which ordinarily attends business transactions. In fact, this was a friendly rather than a business transaction, and I gave little thought to its character or details. It results from the admission made of the genuineness of my signature, that Ames' statement as to the investment of $3,000 is sustained, and mine erroneous.

Patterson further said, had he believed his first investment had been made by Ames in Credit Mobilier, he would have so stated, as he stated in reference to the other investments, as he had no more objection to owning stock in one, than in the other, and ownership of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad had no influence on his legislative action.

Mr. Patterson went into long explanations relative to his letter to Ames, as to the latter's evidence, and then rehearsed, *seriatim*, all the circumstances of matters between him and Ames, showing that he (Patterson) was led into apparent grave mistakes by understanding from Ames' conversations, letters, etc., relative to the circumstances, that he was not the owner of any Credit Mobilier stock. He made his statement with that frankness which should characterize such communications. If he has been misjudged in believing that his ownership of stock is compatible with the exercise of his legislative obligations, he will bow to the determination of the Committee, while holding his own opinions to the contrary.

Recess.

The Committee reassembled at half-past 2 o'clock.

SENATOR HARLAN

was recalled, and, in answer to questions of Senator Stevenson, said he had not found the dates of the checks received from Durant; had never seen copies of the checks or the stubs since they were given away; had a conversation with Durant in relation to the checks, and asked him if any checks had been drawn by him, or paid out of the funds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to aid in the election of witness in Iowa, and he replied in the negative.

Mr. Stevenson—I have been notified that stubs were shown to you in a Committee-room, in the Capitol, before these proceedings were introduced. I would prefer you would examine your papers, as you say you retain press copies, in order that you may refresh your memory.

The witness replied he would examine the papers, and he could probably fix the date. He had no recollection of having been shown the stubs, or copies of checks, in the Capitol. The witness wanted to know if there were any witnesses against him; if so, he had the right to hear the testimony before replying.

Senator Stevenson said he had been informed by a gentleman that the fact could be proven that the stubs, or copies of the checks, were shown to Harlan in a Committee-room in the Capitol. He (Stevenson) did not say it was so, but had been so told, and desired to ask Harlan about it.

Mr. Stockton said he had been informed that the $10,000 was not used for election purposes, and he therefore desired to ask Harlan if he received the money himself, and if so, what he did with it. He had been informed that the money was given Harlan for another purpose, and not for election purposes. He did not say it was true, and, therefore, asked the question. Mr. Harlan raised the question as to the authority of the Committee to go into all these subjects. It was for the Committee to investigate the charge of Credit Mobilier corruption, and not all these outside questions.

Senator Stevenson—I have seen charges published in a leading Republican paper, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, charging that this money was given to influence the action of Senator Harlan while Secretary of the Interior.

Senator Stockton said Durant had stated that this money was given to aid in the election of Harlan, as he could shape legislation. The witness now raises the point, that he will not tell the truth about it until he finds out what we expect to prove. The question he desired to ask the witness now, is: What disposition he made of that money? If Senator Harlan desires or prefers to postpone answering this question until another time, I have no objection. It is not a matter of curiosity on my part. This thing has been made public in the newspapers, and I feel it my duty, as a member of the Committee, to ask the question.

Harlan said he understood the Senator from Kentucky (Stevenson) to say that he had additional information in regard to the checks, and he thought he had a right to that information before being called upon to testify.

Morrill said the members of the Committee need not give the witnesses their reasons for asking questions. Every Senator on the Committee had a right to ask any questions he desired, without giving any reasons to the witness.

Stockton asked the witness again if he got the money from those two checks.

A.—I got the money for one, I remember distinctly, and I suppose I got that for the other also. They were both under my control, however.

Q.—Who got the money?

A.—I indorsed it, and gave it to a friend to get the money. Whether he gave money to me or handed it to some friend I don't remember.

Q.—What is the name of the friend to whom you handed the check?

Harlan—I do not want to bring in the names of others.

Stockton repeated the question.

Harlan—Well, I will make inquiry of the Chairman if it is necessary that I shall answer that question.

The Committee-room was cleared, and, after a conference of about fifteen minutes among the members, the door was reopened, and Morrill, the Chairman, announced that the Committee was of the opinion that any question asked as to the distribution of money received was pertinent. The question was then asked, "What was the name of the friend?"

A.—Carlton.

Q.—Do I understand that you handed him the check?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was done with the money afterward?

A.—It was under my control, but I am not distinct whether Carlton handed the money to me or a friend.

Q.—Do you recollect in what state the money was?

A.—It was in currency.

Q.—You have no recollection as to what Carlton did with it?

A.—It was used to defray the expenses of the election in Iowa, I have no doubt. It was applied as funds are usually applied in such cases.

Q.—Towards your election as Senator?

A.—Well, yes; towards the election of the Legislature, too.

By Stevenson—Witness did not remember Carlton's first name. He was agent or Secretary of the Methodist Book Concern in New York City, and resided in New Jersey; did not know where he could be found now.

Q.—Did you receive any other funds from any agent, employe, or officer of any railroad company?

A.—Not that I know of.

The witness then explained that he was in New York, where he received the check from Stewart, and asked Carlton where a bank was. He asked me if I had any bank business; I told him yes, I had a check. He replied, "Well, our bank clerk will attend to it," and I gave it to him. Witness did not remember the name of the bank. Carlton had nothing to do with the distribution of the money in Iowa.

Q.—Who had charge of the distribution in Iowa?

A.—A number of friends. I do not remember them now.

Q.—Can you give us the names of some?

A.—I will try to make out a list, if the Committee desires it. William H. Corkhill was one of the friends with him when he got the check, and the money might have been handed to him. He was not sure who it was handed to.

Q.—Did you bring that money to Washington with you from New York, or deposit it in New York?

A.—I am not certain whether I brought it here or gave it to a friend in New York.

Q.—Name any person, either here or in New York, to whom that $5,000 was distributed.

Harlan—Well, I leave it to the Chairman if I am to answer that.

The Chairman notified Harlan that he must answer.

Harlan—It will require some reflection, and perhaps some search, for me to ascertain the names of all the parties who used the fund. One, I remember, was B. S. Noble.

Q.—Who did Noble get it from?

A.—I don't remember whether from me or some one else.

In answer to the questions of Scott, the witness testified that the money was used in paying the expenses of friends in the Senatorial election. So far as it depended on the witness it was so used.

Mr. Stevenson—Did you, after May 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1866, receive any other money from any President, Vice President, agent, or employe of any of the three roads known as the Pacific Roads?

A.—Not that I am aware of, so far as I can now remember.

Stevenson said he had some other questions to ask Harlan, but should postpone them until Harlan should make examination as to the date of the checks.

Wright—Some portion of the money was used to defray expenses already incurred in the election; did not think much of it went into the hands of the Chairman of the State Executive Committee; at any rate, a large portion did not.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—At the request of Senator Caldwell, the Senate Committee deferred the presentation of their report in his case until his counsel shall return from Philadelphia. It is currently reported that Caldwell intends to resign, in the apprehension that the Committee's report will recommend his expulsion, or, at least, contain very severe censure, amounting in effect to such a recommendation. The belief that the report will recommend at least severe censure seems to be well founded.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

COLGATE'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Charles G. Colgate, who had charge of the tax and claim business of the New York Stock Exchange, testified before the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, concerning the passage by Congress of an amendment modifying the rule requiring the money employed in carrying, stocks, gold, bonds, etc., to be rated, and pay tax as capital at the rate of one-twenty-fourth of 1 per cent per month. Some persons, he said, put in claims for services rendered the Stock Exchange for securing the passage of this amendment, adding that no money was paid to any person connected with the Internal Revenue Department or Congress, or even hinted at, except in one case, when George W. Bassett, Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, offered his services for $250 per month for the season, and a contingency of $5,000 in case the amendment referred to became a law. This proposition was declined by the Stock Exchange, and Bassett was never paid, although he (Colgate) believed the Exchange received a great benefit by reason of having the proper representative at Washington. The Exchange, as a body, never have been called on for a dollar in relation to the amendment. Other witnesses are summoned for to-morrow.

The witness said when he came here he brought a letter of introduction to General Ketchum, of the House, which he presented, and asked for a copy of Duell's bill. Ketchum said he knew nothing about it; that it would naturally be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and that he could introduce him to a gentleman who knew all about it. He introduced him to Mr. Bassett that morning. Bassett said to me that Ketchum had told him that he could talk freely with me, and Bassett then made the proposition already stated. Witness also said that the Stock Exchange received a letter from Judge Sherman, of Ohio, enclosing a bill for $10,000. This amount was claimed on the ground that he had prepared an argument for Colgate, and had used his influence with his brother, Senator Sherman, and General Garfield.

THE MORMONS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE MORMON PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 14.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah, and to the dangers likely to arise, if it continues during the coming recess, from a conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities. No discussion is necessary in regard to the general policy of Congress respecting the Territories of the United States, and I only wish now to refer to so much of that policy as concerns their judicial affairs, and the enforcement of the laws within their borders. No material differences are found in respect to these matters in the organic acts of the Territories, but an examination of them will show it has been the invariable policy of Congress to place and keep their civil and criminal jurisdiction, with certain limited exceptions, in the hands of persons nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, and that the general administration of justice should be as prescribed by Congressional enactment. Sometimes the power given to the Territorial Legislature has been somewhat larger, and sometimes somewhat smaller, than the power generally conferred. Never, however, have powers been given to a Territorial Legislature inconsistent with the idea that the general judicature of the Territory was to be under the direct supervision of the National Government. Accordingly, the organic law creating the Territory of Utah, passed Sept. 9, 1850, provided for the appointment of a Supreme Court, the Judges of which are Judges of the District Courts, a Clerk, a Marshal, and an Attorney, and to these Federal officers is confided the jurisdiction in all important matters; but, as decided recently by the Supreme Court, the act requires the jurors to serve in these Courts to be selected in such a manner as the Territorial Legislature sees fit to prescribe. It has undoubtedly been the desire of Congress, so far as the same might be compatible with the supervisory control of the Federal Government, to leave the minor details connected with the administration of law to regulation by local authority, but such a desire ought not to govern when the effect will be, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to produce a conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities, or to impede the enforcement of law, or in any way to endanger the peace and good order of the country. Evidently it was never intended to intrust the Territorial Legislature with power which would enable it, by creating judicatures of its own, or increasing the jurisdiction of Courts appointed by Territorial authority, although recognized by Congress, to take the administration of the law out of the hands of the Judges appointed by the President, or to interfere with their action. Several years of unhappy experience make it apparent that, in both of these respects, the Territory of Utah requires special legislation by Congress. Public opinion in that Territory, produced by circumstances too notorious to require further notice, makes it necessary, in my opinion, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice, and to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the United States and of the Federal Government, to provide that the selection of grand and petit jurors for the District Courts, if not put under control of the Federal officers, shall be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any act of Congress obnoxious to them; and also to pass some act which shall deprive the Probate Courts or any Court created by the Territorial Legislature of any power to interfere with or impede the action of the Courts held by the United States Judges. I am convinced that, so long as Congress leaves the selection of jurors to the local authorities, it will be futile to make any effort to enforce laws not acceptable to a majority of the people of the Territory, or which interferes with local prejudices, if they provide for the punishment of polygamy, or any of its affiliated vices or crimes. I presume that Congress in passing upon this subject will provide all reasonable and proper safeguards to secure honest and competent jurors, whose verdicts will command confidence, and be a guarantee of equal protection to all good and law-abiding citizens, and, at the same time, make it understood that crime cannot be committed with impunity. I have before said while the laws creating the several Territories have generally contained uniform provisions in respect of the judiciary, yet Congress has occasionally varied these provisions in minor details, as the circumstances or the Territory affected seemed to demand, and in creating the Territory of Utah, Congress evidently thought that circumstances there might require judicial remedies not necessary in other Territories, for, in Section 9 of the act creating that Territory, it is provided that a writ of error may be brought from the decision of any Judge of the Supreme or District Courts of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, involving the question of personal freedom,—a provision not inserted in any other Territorial act, except that creating the Territory of New Mexico. This extraordinary provision shows that Congress intended to mould the organic law to the peculiar necessities of the Territory, and the legislation which is now recommended is in full harmony with the precedent thus established. I am advised that the United States Courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the Territorial Legislature, in conferring criminal jurisdiction and the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* on the Probate Courts in the Territory, and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice. Manifestly, the Legislature of the Territory cannot give to any Court whatever the power to discharge by *habeas corpus* persons held by or under process from the Courts created by Congress, but complaint is made that persons so held have been discharged in that way by the Probate Courts. I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with me that such a state of things ought not longer to be tolerated, and that no class of persons anywhere should be allowed to treat the laws of the United States with open defiance and contempt. Apprehensions are entertained that, if Congress adjourns without any action upon this subject, turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary, a result I should greatly deprecate. In view of this, and other obvious considerations, I earnestly recommend that Congress, at the present session, pass some act which will enable the District Courts of Utah to proceed with independence and efficiency in the administration of law and justice.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, President

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

CONGRATULATING SPAIN.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution congratulating the people of Spain upon the peaceable establishment of a Republican form of government there, and directing the President to communicate to the Spanish Government a copy of the resolutions. Laid over, and ordered printed.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill, authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold the next session in the United States.

RELIEF BILLS.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced three bills for the relief of Secor & Co., of Perine, Secor & Co., and of Zeno Secor.

INAUGURATION DAY.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to declare "Inauguration Day" a legal holiday.

TOBACCO.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the House bill amending the Internal Revenue law, so as to allow producers of tobacco to sell $100 worth of tobacco annually to consumers at the place of production.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution designed to expedite business, remarking that unless some such resolution be adopted, an extra session will be required to pass the bills necessary to carry on the Government. The resolution was laid over, Mr. ANTHONY saying he would call it up to-morrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed as a Committee on the part of the Senate to make the necessary preparations for the inauguration, Messrs. Cragin, Logan, and Bayard.

The House bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions, was amended in several particulars, and passed. One of the amendments limits the compensation of agents and attorneys employed by the applicants for pensions.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

came up as unfinished business.

ALABAMA.

Mr. RICE moved to postpone it for the purpose of taking up his resolution, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether there is a legal State Government existing in Arkansas, but the motion was lost.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, providing that officers, when promoted, shall not draw their pay until they are specially designated by the President to fill vacancies, and that where the numbers of a particular grade are fixed by law, the promotions shall not take effect until the class to which they belong is ordered for examination. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment authorizing the Supreme Court to allow amendments, either in form or in substance, in appeals in prize cases, where it appears that notice to appeal was filed with the Clerk of the Court below within thirty days after the rendering of the decision. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment, providing that no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of vessels or naval engines contracted for during the war. Agreed to.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment, increasing the pay of retired naval officers from 50 to 75 per cent of the pay to which their rank or grade was entitled, when they were retired, and providing that no officer on the retired list shall be employed on active duty, except in war time.

On this amendment there was some debate, in the course of which Mr. SHERMAN stated that we have more than three times as many naval officers as are necessary for the existing navy.

Mr. LOGAN stated that, a short time ago, we had one commissioned officer to every four men in the navy.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

UTAH.

A message was received from the President, calling the attention of Congress to the danger of conflict between the Federal authorities and Territorial authorities in Utah.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTION.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer his resolution of yesterday with reference to the Spanish Republic. Mr. Willard objected, unless it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolution was not entertained.

SUNDRY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Sundry Appropriation bill, which appropriates $27,958,829, the consideration of which was interrupted, at 2 o'clock, by the bill for the

GENEVA AWARD

coming up as the special order of the day.

[Pending discussion, Mr. NIBLACK made a conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. SWANN, also presented the conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.]

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), who reported the Geneva Award bill from the Judiciary Committee, opened the discussion upon it, explaining the object of the bill. The first question to be determined, he said, was the question as to the ownership of the $15,500,000, which the British Government had agreed to pay as indemnity for the Alabama depredations. So far as the Judiciary Committee was concerned, it had determined that the money was the property of the United States Government, free from all trusts, claims, or conditions. If that was the correct determination, then there remained to the Government to provide only for such equitable distribution of the money as should seem to Congress to be according to the principle of natural equity and justice. This principle would dispose of a great number of claims, that came up, on the ground that the Government had this money in trust. The Government could not be made trustee against its will, and it had stated expressly in its instructions to the agents at Geneva that it should not be made trustee for any of this money. Nobody claimed this trust, however, except the insurance companies. These demanded that their claims should be first paid, and, being a body of great wealth and power, they had brought before the Judiciary Committee two or more able and eloquent counsel, who made arguments and submitted briefs. The same argument had been submitted to the Senate, and that claim had been met by a vote of two-thirds against it, for the reason that the insurance companies entered into business of insuring as a matter of profit. They took no risk but upon the theory, which as a rule was the fact, that the premiums would equal the risk. They had received in war premiums much more than all they had paid out. All that they claimed to have paid out was a little over $4,000,000, and they had received in war premiums over six millions, so that the insurance companies had made a clean profit of two millions out of the war risks depending on Alabama depredations, therefore it did not seem just that the insurance companies should be paid. They were the only people who went into the war as a business. It seemed equitable, however, and the bill provided, that where insurance companies made an actual loss on the business, they should be paid *pro rata* out of whatever balance might be left after paying the more meritorious claims; first, of citizens whose property had been destroyed by the cruiser; second, of officers and crews who lost their wages, etc.; third, of owners, etc., whose insurance was less than their loss, etc. The insurance companies claimed that they were subrogated to the rights of the insured. That was true as a principle of law, but such subrogation was that, when anything was saved out of the wreck, the underwriters, after paying the insurance, were entitled to what was saved. The difficulty here was, however, that there was nothing in which the assured had any right. No citizen of the United States had any right against the British Government for any of the acts done, and thus the insurance Companies were subrogated to the rights of men, who had no rights. The ship had gone to the bottom, and the only thing that remained above the ocean was the right of the nation to claim that Great Britain should make good its national obligations, or should answer for the consequences. If the United States Government had gone to war with Great Britain, instead of taking money in settlement of the claims, how many of the insurance companies, he asked, would claim to have been subrogated to the rights of the Government? They would be in the condition of the Irishman, who found himself an informer; the penalty was fifty lashes, and the informer was entitled to one half. He then proceeded to answer the various technical and legal questions as to the details of the measure. In reply to a question by Mr. PETERS, he expressed the belief that the amount to be paid under the bill would not exceed $14,000,000 in currency, principal and interest.

Mr. PETERS offered an amendment making the interest payable, not from the date of the Geneva award, as provided in the bill, but from the date of loss.

Mr. POLAND offered a substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. POTTER said he at first thought the insurance companies were not entitled to receive anything under the award, but subsequent reflection brought him to the opposite conclusion. He offered an amendment to carry out his views.

Mr. MONROE offered an amendment extending the operation of the bill to the damages done by the Shenandoah before her arrival at Melbourne.

Mr. EAMES offered an amendment extending its operation to the damages done by all cruisers or vessels bearing the Confederate flag.

The previous question was then seconded. The vote on the bill will be taken to-morrow.

Adjourned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Several of Captain Jack's Band Indicted for Murder—Court Decisions—Forgeries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—To-day the Grand Jury at Jacksonville, Oregon, indicted "Scar-Faced Charley," "Hocker Jim," "One-Eyed Moss," "Old Doctor Humphrey," "Little Jim Boston," "Charley" and "Dave," belonging to Captain Jack's band of Modocs, for murder in the first degree. Mrs. Brotherton and son, survivors of the Brotherton family, swore positively that these Indians were in the band which massacred the settlers on Lost River last December. It is believed the Sheriff will not try to make any arrests till the result of the Peace Commission is known.

The Supreme Court of California, in the case of L. B. Crane *vs.* Harbor Commissioner Marks, to-day, reversed the decision of the Nineteenth District Court, of this city, which, it held, had no jurisdiction to try the cause in question. The Harbor Commission frauds will be tried on the merits of the case.

The People *vs.* Southwell, test case to try the validity of the drawing of the last Grand Jury of this city. The Supreme Court also held that the jury was illegally drawn. The result of this decision is that Marks, the Harbor Commissioner, and a number of other persons accused of crime, have to be presented before a new Grand Jury.

Several bold forgeries of checks, purporting to have been drawn on the United States Assistant Treasurer by disbursing officers of Arizona were discovered by Mr. Belton. None were paid. They amount to several thousand dollars. It is thought the parties guilty of the forgeries are in this city. The matter is in the hands of the detectives.

Parties in this city complain of the slowness of the transportation of freight on the railroad from New York. Goods shipped on the 17th of January last from that city have not yet arrived.

Among the indictments overturned by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Southwell case, there are those against Slack and Arnold for the Arizona diamond frauds.

R. M. Lee, attorney, convicted of the crime of embracery in the Brotherton forgerys case, was sentenced by the Municipal Court this evening to pay a fine of $1,000, or to be imprisoned in the County Jail for one year.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Money continues stringent, ranging from 7 to 1-32, closing at 7 gold. Prime mercantile paper is held at 8 to 10, with few sales below 10, and many as high as 12.

STOCKS.

The stock market was quiet, though firm, and closes generally higher. Lake Shore loaned flat to-day, which, in connection with the fact that there is a large short interest in it, leads some operators to suppose it is bound to rise. The struggle for the control of the Union Pacific will soon commence, as the election takes place on the 5th proximo. The Hon. H. F. Clark will be a candidate for re-election, but Commodore Vanderbilt will probably throw his influence into the scale against him. The rumors from Washington about this stock continue strongly unfavorable.

It is reported a resolution has been introduced into the Legislature to inquire of Erie Company how much was disbursed for "legislative purposes" last winter. This is to be followed by an investigation into the doings of the Pacific Mail Company.

GOLD

was more active, and higher, ranging from 114 to 114⅛. The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day amounted to $5,095,845, and the amount marketed to $5,105,857. The total imports to be officially reported to-morrow will be about $11,500,000, exceeding by $250,000 those of any week this year. It is rumored that the gold clique are quarrelling, having apparently failed in their plan to lock up five millions of coin. Foreign exchange is still weak and declining.

BONDS.

Governments were dull and steady. The new 5s are off in London, and the cable reports a very steady market there, showing no disturbance on account of Spanish affairs.

PRODUCE.

Flour—The arrivals are larger, and the export and local demand moderate. Wheat is firm, but dull. Shippers cannot fill orders for lack of freight room. The millers buying sparingly. Pork was dull at $14.50 for new mess, cash; 50 brls extra prime sold at $11.50. In cut meats, a moderate business was done in dry salted shoulders at an advance, 250 boxes selling at 5⅞c for February. Dry salted hams are very firm; 400 pickled shoulders [illegible]. Bacon firm, with sales of 500 boxes at 7 1-16c for long clear on spot, and 7⅛c for short clear for April; 7¾c asked for short clear on the spot. Lard was higher and fairly active, with sales of 350 tcs Western at 8¼c on the spot and for February, and 8⅜c for March.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A Baltimore despatch says that the extensive retort and fire-brick factory of George C. Hicks, at Locust Point, was burned last evening. The loss is $70,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A fire broke out this morning in the New Haven & Harlem Railroad freight depot, damaging the property of the Company $30,000; Jaeger's machinery manufactory, about $20,000; Thomas Jones' glass factory, also $30,000, and several others lost in small amounts, in all reaching $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—The wooden-ware factory of Wm. Brown, in the southern part of this city, was almost wholly destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at from $45,000 to $60,000; insurance not ascertained.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The loss by the burning of Braw & Co.'s woodenware factory, this morning, is now stated at $30,000. Insured in the North British & Mercantile, $1,500; Amazon, Cincinnati, $2,500; Home, New York, $4,000; Phœnix, New York, $2,000; St. Louis Mutual, $2,000; St. Joe Fire and Marine, $1,000; Merchants', $1,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Feb. 14.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the dissecting-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at this place. It was only by the most prompt and energetic efforts on the part of the firemen that the building was saved from total destruction. The damage by fire and water are estimated at $3,000, fully covered by insurance. Many valuable specimens in the College Museum were damaged or destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The faculty say it will not interfere with the spring course of lectures, which commences early in March.

COHOES, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The Erie knitting mill, owned by William Morse, was burned this morning. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $37,000.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The Signal Service reports the coldest weather this morning at Quebec, 11 degrees below zero; 4 below at Montreal; 1 below at Kingston; 14 above at Toronto; zero at Burlington, Vt., 4 above at Portland; 13 above at Boston; 19 above at New York; 22 above at Washington; 49 above at Charleston; 45 above at Jacksonville, Fla. At Corinne, Utah, the thermometer marked 20 above; at Cheyenne, 21 above; at Omaha, 25 above; at Duluth and St. Paul, 5 above; at Marquette, 7 above; at Alpena, 3 below; at Milwaukee, 19 above; at Chicago, 21 above; at Grand Haven, 11 above; at Detroit, 24 above; at Buffalo, 17 above; at Rochester, 10 above; at St. Louis, 28 above; at Memphis, 34; at New Orleans, 53; at Mobile, 39; at Louisville, 28; at Cincinnati, 33. Snowing at Cheyenne, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Probabilities: For New England, on Saturday, southerly winds and rising temperature. For the Middle and South Atlantic States, falling barometer, cloudy and partly cloudy weather. The rains in Louisiana will extend to the Alleghanies as rain, and to the lake region as snow by Saturday night. Easterly and southerly winds with rain continue in the Gulf States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The great snow-storm of Wednesday night and yesterday has blocked up the streets in this city and the railroads in this vicinity. It is the second great snow-fall of the season. The snow on the level is about a foot deep.

UTAH.

All Clear on the Pacific Road—Mormon Disgust at Going to Arizona—The Saints Hopeful—Silver Shipments.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 14.—The snow-storms of the last few days on the Wasatch Division of the Union Pacific Railroad were continuous and of great severity, but the big snow-plows drive through everything, and not a single passenger or freight train has been delayed. The usual report to-night is, all trains are on time. The passengers are enthusiastic in their praise of the road and its management.

Quite a large number of Saints are leaving for the new settlement in Arizona. Some of high worldly degree regard their call with ill-concealed dissatisfaction, and are half inclined to rebel. There is considerable remonstrance, but the Church orders are imperative and unalterable.

Utah affairs at Washington are still engrossing public attention. The Mormons profess the utmost confidence in defeating the efforts of the Administration, not at present, but in the future. The church organs ignore, as far as possible, the polygamy question.

Delegate Hooper's effort is thought, even among the Mormons, to be very weak. Apostle Cannon is most depended upon. Brigham makes issue through him alone.

An extraordinary amount of silver bullion was received to-day from Pioche, in transit East.

LOUISIANA.

Governor McEnery Issues a Warning Proclamation Against Certain Unauthorized Tax Collectors.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Governor McEnery, to-day, issued the following:

"Information has reached me that certain persons pretending to be Tax Collectors in the City of New Orleans and in parishes of the State, but having no legal authority therefor, are issuing circulars and notices to tax-payers to come forward within a certain time to pay their taxes and license, threatening certain penalties prescribed by law against parties failing to comply with such notice. Now, I, John McEnery, issue this, my proclamation, warning all tax license payers not to obey or regard such notices or demands, but to refuse and resist the same; to recognize as the only lawful persons charged with the collection and enforcement of taxes those who hold over as Tax Collectors under the Government of the State as existing on the 4th of November, 1870, and those who have been appointed and commissioned by the undersigned. Full protection will be guaranteed by the Government to all citizens of the State against the penalties or violences which may be attempted by persons who may seek to enforce their illegal demands and acts, and to exercise their usurped powers and authority in the premises."

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 14.—John Trotrether was killed here this morning in the railroad yards by catching his boot in a frog, as he was running along the track, from which he could not extricate himself. The cars passed over his body. He was horribly mangled.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 14.—A passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, going east, last night, ran off the track near Cleves, Ohio. The Pullman sleeper was overturned. One man had his shoulder-blade broken, and all were bruised, but none seriously injured.

THE TRIBUNE.

Reoccupation of The Tribune Rooms.

The First Tribune Building, and Its Fate.

The New Tribune Building and Its Occupants.

Something About the First of All the Tribunes.

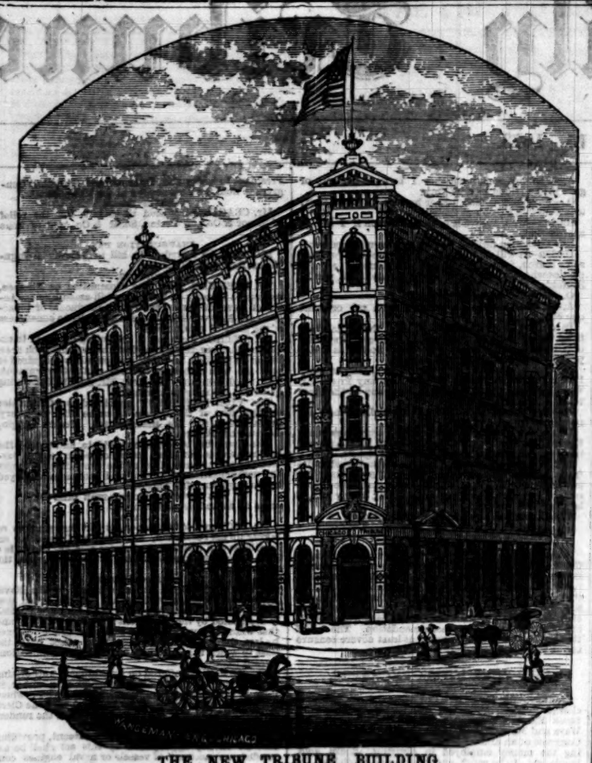
Chicago Thirty-Three Years Ago—E. G. Ryan's Tribune.

Twenty-Six Years of the History of the Present Tribune.

The Tribune Twenty-One Years Ago.

The Tribune and Its New Mechanical Appliances and Surroundings.

The Builders of The Tribune—The Tribune Tenants.



THE NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING.

There was one period of time when THE TRIBUNE Building stood in the fore-front of attention of millions of readers of despatches from Chicago in flames. A city had burned about it, and it looked out on the morning of Monday, Oct. 9, west and south, on a sea of fire. Again and again the despatches announced, "THE TRIBUNE Building still stands;" "THE TRIBUNE Building will be saved." The fire had swept all north of Van Buren street, from the east side of Dearborn west to the river. The Court House had gone, the great hotels were in ashes. North of THE TRIBUNE the flames had swept eastward, laying in ruins the massive buildings of the closest business heart of the city,—Field & Leiter's store, and all of the section south and east to the river. THE TRIBUNE Building stood like a mailed warrior, lightly scathed by the rolling volumes of heat and flame that had swept about it. All night long the usual functions of a great journal had gone forward. The whole office force were reporters, and column after column was put in type long after every other printing establishment in the city had gone down in the tornado of fire. When the gas gave out, candles were procured, and the work went on. The staunch building was fire-proof, and so seemed THE TRIBUNE workers, who came and went among the streets choked with the fearful melee of that appalling night, or from the top of the building sheltered themselves from the furnace blast of heat, and noted the progress of the devastation. Here follows the last "take" set in the old TRIBUNE composing room by the light of the burning city, by John Tippet, who clung to his composing stick, and put these final words in type:

> and the wind raging, and the fire burning, and London, and Paris, and Portland outdone, and no Milton, and no Dante on earth to put words together! A group of men on the fourth story of this office all write at once on the spectacle, and hand sheet after sheet of "copy" to the faithful compositors, who have not forsaken their posts.

Then James C. Hutchins, foreman, with perhaps a sensation as of pismires crawling down his back, locked the forms, by the great torch of Field & Leiter's store, and down went the forms to the press. But by this time human courage gave way, or at least the stock on hand in THE TRIBUNE office did not last to supply to the feed-boys. The first pages were worked off, and a sheet lies before us. The outside last pages were put on the press the steam was up, but there the work ended. The fire cut a new swath across the city at Taylor street, and swept like a prairie-flame up State street. The stately Palmer House came down like a castle of cards. McVicker's Theatre put on its last spectacular effect, and, thus attacked in the rear, aided by the treachery of a rear wall, THE TRIBUNE Building succumbed. How immediately THE TRIBUNE found shelter on Canal street, and through, the brave but dismal year of the great rebuilding, it occupied its narrow quarters and met its readers daily, our columns have again shown. In another part of this issue, we give THE TRIBUNE Building as it stood on the 9th of October, 1871, and we place beside it the presentment of the new TRIBUNE Building, as occupied by us on the succeeding 9th of October, 1872, one year after the fire.

The building was only partially finished on its first occupancy, and it is not until the present time that we find ourselves fully at home in our new quarters, complete in every part, from basement to roof,—the finest and most complete newspaper premises in the world. From the top of the new TRIBUNE Building to-day we look out upon a new city. All the surroundings are fresh and strange. Elegant piles in solid cut stone and graceful forms of iron give us new streets, whose business history has just begun. The business heart of the city, equalled by that of no other city in the world in the uniform character of its structures, is like a fresh ledger page, the trade entries yet to be made. THE TRIBUNE of this issue, setting aside the modesty that is on ordinary occasions its mark of greatness, has something to say of itself,—the more justifiable, perhaps, because it has so much to do with the city.

THE FIRST OF ALL THE TRIBUNES.

We have taken some pains to give the circumstance, often stated before, but not with this present completeness of presentation, that the name TRIBUNE was first applied to an American newspaper in Chicago. To establish this historical fact, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE sat down beside E. G. Ryan, Esq., now and long an honored citizen of Milwaukee, and got from him and from the initial number of the first of all *Tribunes* a graphic picture, given elsewhere, of THE CHICAGO OF 1840, thirty-three years ago, one year before Horace Greeley gave the world the first copy of the New York *Tribune*. The Chicago of those days was an obscure prairie village; had within its limits not to exceed 3,500 souls. Even then reckless speculators were wont to inflate the population, and estimated it at nearly 5,000, or more than a third in excess of the reality. A picture of the town as it looked about that time would astonish our younger citizens. All the business was done within three or four squares of the Chicago River, and extended westward not more than half a mile from its mouth.

THE FIRST TRIBUNE FAILS.

Notwithstanding a start in life so deliberate and careful, as our reference elsewhere shows, the first of all the *Tribunes* had an early death. It was published under great disadvantages in a far-off settlement, more remote for that day than any newspaper can be in our age in any part of the domain of the United States, and we have given at some length the picture of its life and times, the better to show the newspaper work of that period.

THE NEW TRIBUNE.

It is not our purpose to present here the full chain of proprietorship and vicissitudes out of which, from a small beginning in 1847, has grown THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of to-day. The initial number bears date Thursday, Jan. 10, 1847, and, proud as were its founders, it proved a diminutive affair. In May, 1849, its office in J. H. Gray's building, on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, was totally destroyed by fire, and a fortunate insurance of $2,100 "covered the loss." But the slender plant had taken root in good soil, and though with varying fortunes repeated changes of owners again and again took place, still the enterprise gained strength, rapidly began to accomplish what is the best mission and the highest business good fortune of a public journal, to reflect in its own growth the growth of the community it serves. In 1861, the present TRIBUNE Company was incorporated by special act of the Legislature of Illinois, with a capital of $200,000. Since that time the growth of the enterprise has kept pace with the development of Chicago. For fifteen years antecedent to its occupancy of the new TRIBUNE Building in May, 1869, its newspaper premises were in the low, long brick block on Clark street, opposite the Sherman House, and, whatever may be its future, these were the most important years of the development of THE TRIBUNE. In that period, the straggling prairie town became a city. The West, from a wilderness of country trails and cross-roads, accessible only by tedious teaming, had received its network of railway lines. The country in that period passed through the War of the Rebellion. Long before THE TRIBUNE entered into possession of premises of its own, by virtue of its relation to these great events, it had come to stand among the foremost journals in the United States, and had by its own enterprise wrought an entire transformation in the mode and demands of Western journalism. It was a pioneer in the use of the telegraph as an equalizer of distance, and the introduction of the best mechanical appliances of newspaper publication. The introduction of its first great Hoe press was enforced by the large editions of war time, when some imminent phase of news would add from 15,000 to 20,000 to the issue of a single day. The writer well remembers when the publisher of a great Boston newspaper looked with interest through the press-room of THE TRIBUNE, and therefrom borrowed the hint of the utility of the folding-machine.

In May, 1869, THE TRIBUNE entered into occupancy of its new fire-proof building, on the southeast corner of Madison and Dearborn streets—a venturesome move, as was declared by many who deemed that it would be years before the extension of business southward would give THE TRIBUNE the adequate surroundings of a city newspaper office. But the wisdom of the selection of the new site was speedily demonstrated, and its best realization has been more than ten years ante-dated by the fire. The location is near the intersection of the lines of all street-car service of the city, and central to and in the vicinity of the hotels, depots, public buildings, banks, and other established features of our new heart of business.

THE FIRST TRIBUNE BUILDING

had at once a prominent place in the structures of our later growth. It was fire-proof, solid, and substantial in appearance, and construction, with handsome fronts of Athens stone. It covered the same area as the present structure, but one story has been added to the rebuilt edifice. It was pronounced one of the finest and most perfect of examples of fire-proof construction. But then who had imagined a Chicago fire? It seemed as if there was nothing to burn, where floors, walls, roof, stairways were in stone, iron, concrete, and masonry. Our reference elsewhere recites its fate in the common ruin, and our cut accompanying shows all that was left of THE TRIBUNE Building on the fated 9th of October, 1873.

THE NEW BUILDING.

Our engraver saves us columns of description. The rebuilt TRIBUNE Building stands where stood its predecessor, identical in area, one story higher, but the rich red sandstone of Marquette has replaced the former fronts of white limestone. It has a north front on Madison street of 121 feet, and a west front of 72 on Dearborn. The cut will bring the interior features of the new building to the eye of every reader, and win the credit deserved by the architects, Messrs. Burling & Adler and their co-workers referred to more in detail hereafter.

Let us pass, therefore, at once to a brief review of the interior characteristics and utilities of THE TRIBUNE building. And here also we are helped by a sectional view to which our notes are the scarcely-required key.

THE INTERIOR

is wholly fire-proof, there being no combustible material except the lighter features of finish. The floor beams are iron, the floor above being laid in every story in the handsome encaustic tile imported from England for this purpose. These are laid in cement, which is filled in upon the corrugated iron that forms the ceilings beneath. By a tasteful selection of colors, a beautiful variety is shown in the floors of the rooms and halls, the colors being black, red, yellow, drab, and blue. The sectional outline of these floors in the large diagram is the best explanation of their solidity. They must be seen to appreciate their beauty. The stairs are iron, the balustrades later. A handsome clock ornaments the pediment fronting the main entrance. The monogram of THE TRIBUNE Company, richly wrought, appears upon the pediment adorning the cashier's department, and also upon the plate glass in the door of the private office of the business manager. Light is admitted into the counting-room through six immense plate-glass windows, with semi-circular tops, one of which looks out upon Dearborn street, and through the doors, which are largely of glass. Each window is filled with a single plate of French glass ten feet in height by six in width. The counter is from the establishment of D. M. Swiney & Co., by whom the fitting up of the old counting-room was done. The design is artistic, and the details have been wrought out by the most skilful workmen in the West. The casings of the doors and windows, and all subordinate portions of the carpentry, are scarcely less handsome, and equally creditable to the workmen.

Within the counter there is a liberal supply of office furniture for the use of the employes—desks, drawers, and all essential paraphernalia. Everything corresponds, in style and finish, with what has been described. The broad desks are of black walnut with bronze trimmings, or mountings of the same material.

The alcove of the counting-room is used for mailing purposes, the galleys being kept in locked cases of black walnut panelled with ash. A dummy in the rear wall takes manuscript of all kinds to the composing-room in the fifth story. Speaking-tubes communicate with the city department, the composing and editorial rooms. The vault is identical with the one in the old TRIBUNE Building, and is in the same place, directly behind the desk of the cashier. It passed through the terrible ordeal of the fire with honor. The superficial area of the vault is 6x8, and its height 10 feet. The old fire and burglar-proof safe, of Hall make, within it, looks as bright and new as if just from the manufactory in Cincinnati. It is arranged with apartments for the different stockholders, and subdivisions for all necessary uses. A stairway in the rear communicates with the folding and press-rooms in the basement. The rear wall of the office is ornamented with a great photographic view of Chicago in 1860, taken from the Court House dome. The contrast between the city of the ante-rebellion era and that of to-day, is marked and striking. In the window of the business manager can still be seen the old Krupp shell, that has become historic. The gas-fixtures partake of the general character of substantial elegance that pervades the counting-room. Among the conveniences of the office is a box for the United States mail, made of black walnut, with glass panels, to correspond with the prevailing style of interior finish. The files of the paper are kept in black walnut cases at the rear of the counting-room.

The relation of a metropolitan newspaper to community as a medium for the interchange of wants and demands is shown in the feature of THE TRIBUNE counting-room known as the Letter Box, the business of which in number of mail enclosures exceeds that of many post offices. The "small advertisements" in THE TRIBUNE have grown into a business of great importance. The "wants" involve a large correspondence, which requires careful classification to prevent confusion. It not unfrequently happens that two or three lines in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, stating the simple fact that a clerk or porter is wanted, brings 500 letters from as many eager, and perhaps hungry, applicants. Not a week passes in which there is not some brief advertisement that evokes at least 300 epistles, showing an infinite variety of chirography and character.

Here are 100 boxes, besides those for the editorial force, and for miscellaneous advertisers. For each letter of the alphabet there are 100 printed tickets—for instance, A 1, A 2, B 1, 2, 3, etc. Each advertiser, who does not prefer to be addressed otherwise, receives a stamped-dated ticket like the following, when his advertisement is taken at the counting-room:

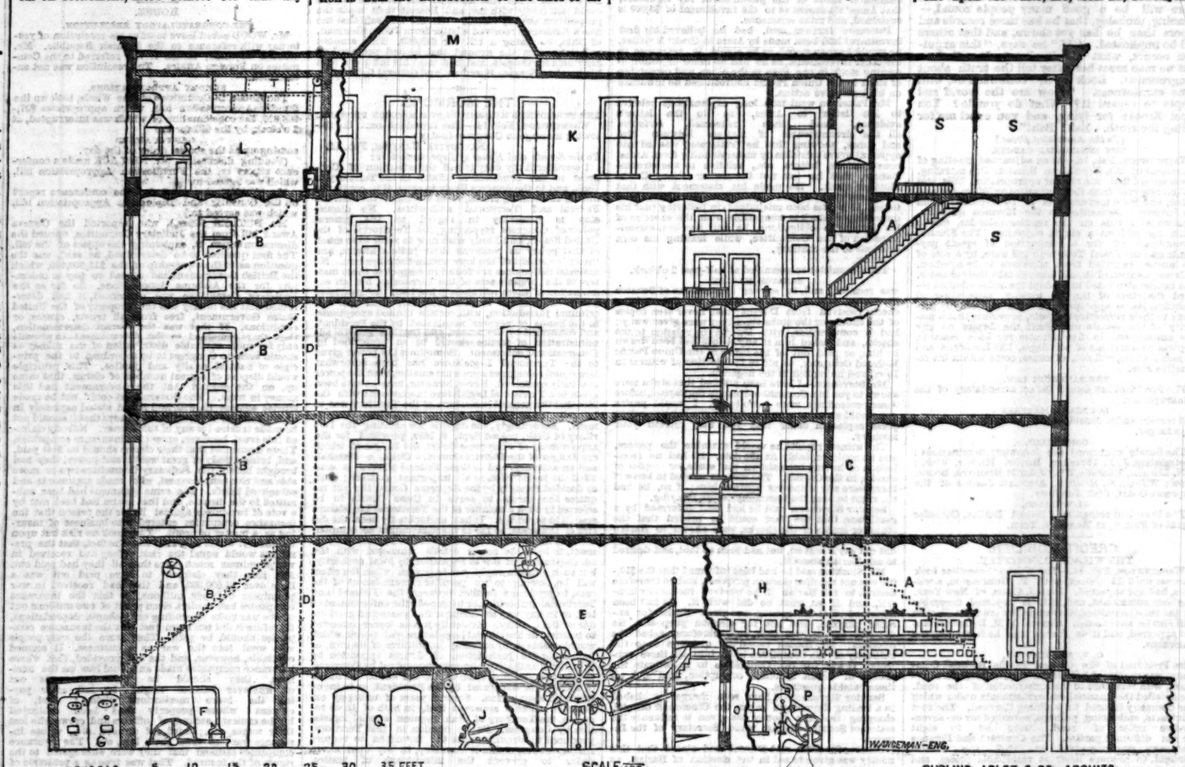
> **Chicago Tribune.**
> Bearer is entitled for FIVE DAYS to letters addressed **U 68.**
> Tribune Company.

His letters are addressed accordingly, and all corresponding numbers of whatever letter are put in the same box. The system is found to be the most convenient and admirable, both as regards the clerks in the counting-room and the advertising patrons.

From the counting-room, the visitor, desiring to understand the interior economy of a metropolitan newspaper office, may pass down a private stairway to

THE BASEMENT,

the larger share of the numerous apartments of which are devoted to the different branches of printing and mailing. While in these days the processes are familiar to most of our readers, from observation in smaller printing establishments, the demands of THE TRIBUNE editions has made necessary, and the new building affords, an amplitude of space and perfection of arrangement that will be most admired by those most familiar with the printer's art. These numerous rooms, opening one upon the other, are, after all, the adjuncts



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF TRIBUNE BUILDING (LOOKING SOUTH).

EXPLANATION.—A A A. Principal Stairway from Dearborn street. B B B. Private Stairway to Composing Room on fifth story. C. Passenger Elevator from Dearborn street vestibule. D. Dummy Elevator from Stereotypers' Room to Press Room. E. Press Room, eight-cylinder Hoe Press (walls of building cut away to show the same). F. Engine. G. Boilers (in vault under alley). H. Counting Room and Business Manager's office. J. Mailing Room, with Folding Machines. K. Composing Room. L. Stereotypers' Room (south wall of Composing Room cut away to show same). M. Large Skylight. O. Paper Room. P. Engine for Passenger Elevator. Q. Mailing Rooms. S S S. Editorial and Reporters' Rooms. T. Water Tank.

like the offices opening thereupon, handsome in their tessellated floors, and the rich contrasts of their hard-wood joiner work. We reach the fifth floor, and the editorial rooms are about us, arranged with a view to order, economy of time, and convenience of the numerous staff in the various departments. It is enough to say that our brethren of the press, our most appreciative visitors, declare them perfect, and that they have gained from us new views of what the sanctum may be made. The rooms are on a scale and in the style of the best professional offices in Chicago, and occupy the Dearborn street end of the building and a portion of the Madison street front. The rest of the floor and the larger share is given to

THE RUINS OF THE FIRST TRIBUNE BUILDING.

THE COMPOSING ROOM.

This grand apartment, unbroken by columns, and lighted by full windows on north, south, and east, and a vast dome skylight in the roof, is 68 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 16 feet high, will accommodate 50 cases for as many compositors, with ample space and verge left for all adjuncts and appliances. From this room the type in forms is sent to the stereotypers adjoining, and in twenty minutes can be returned to the composing-room and the plate sent down to the press below.

We are not describing processes. These are reasonably familiar to many readers of modern newspapers. It is only our aim to show the results of experience and careful study have brought perfection to all departments of THE TRIBUNE in which these processes are realized. THE TRIBUNE will have the opportunity three hundred and sixty-five times each year to lay before its readers the proofs of the completeness of these preparations, and here we leave the discussion.

A LOOK ABOUT US.

Now step out upon the iron roof of THE TRIBUNE Building, and look about you. Five blocks south we note the tall buildings now busy with trade. East, west, and southwest lofty blocks in stone, iron, and brick, the ornamental lines of roofs telling of the character of the facades below. We look up and down Madison and Dearborn, busy with life, showy and beautiful with new shop fronts. Here, there, and yonder, the tall Mansards of the great hotels, the vast roof of the grand Chamber of Commerce. Far away we look over the buildings of the rapidly-rising North Side. Then turn to the cut we give of the ruined TRIBUNE Building, and remember that one year ago it looked out actually on square miles of the desolate waste where our city had been. Here about us is our new Chicago, nearly as new and strange to us as to the freshly-arrived stranger. It is in such a city and with such freshly-turned pages of its local history that THE TRIBUNE, in its new rooms, continues with fresh energies, with gratitude for the marvellous past, and courage for the assured future, the relations it has for twenty-six years sustained to its Chicago patrons and its readers at large.

THE TRIBUNE TENANTS.

Thirty-four years ago there was a newspaper born in Chicago. There have been many since, not a few whose names are well-nigh forgot, which brings out more prominently the purpose of this reference, for, though the infant journal died young, THE NAME STILL LIVES, and it is interesting to remember that here in Chicago a newspaper was first called THE TRIBUNE. To place this fact in its proper setting we go back to 1840, and bring the Chicago of that day before our readers, so far as it can be shown in the mirror of the small sheet before us.

The carriers of THE TRIBUNE of those days, it will be observed, had very limited routes. The old Fort Dearborn Reservation included all of the South Side east of State street, and the only buildings on it were the fort, and the house called by courtesy the Beaubien mansion. There was not a house south of Randolph street and west of State. All goods coming by lake were unloaded on the North Side, the only exception being mentioned below. Hotels were as plentiful in proportion to the population as they are likely to be next summer, but they were all small, and the guests, like the celebrated Mrs. Skewton, had to sleep with their heads in the closet, and their feet in the fireplace. The churches were few and disproportioned to the number of saloons. There was the old St. James, on the North Side, which was standing until the great fire, and the ecclesiastical barn, in which the Presbyterians worshipped, on Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle. The Baptists and Methodists also had disadvantageous places of worship. The Presbyterian Church was occasionally honored by the ministrations of members of the Beecher family. Histrionics were not entirely neglected. On Dearborn street, between Lake street and the river, was a hall with a diminutive stage and flabby scenery, occasionally used by the Crummleses of the day with their migratory companies. There was another hall at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, called Saloon Hall, where lecturers such as the time furnished dropped their words of deep wisdom, and where there were sporadic shows. In this building the first TRIBUNE saw the light. It lived for about eighteen months, and was then discontinued, the office being sold out to other parties. Mr. E. G. Ryan was editor, and in part publisher. His business associate was a Mr. Holcombe, a practical printer, and the style of the firm was Holcombe & Co. The circumstances under which the paper originated were as follows: In the winter of 1839-'40 there were two journals published in Chicago; the *Democrat*, a small weekly, thirty years after merged in the present TRIBUNE, and the *American*, later the *Evening Journal*. The *American* had been a weekly of the same size as the *Democrat*, and was afterward published daily, having four pages, and four columns to the page. During that winter, some enterprising gentlemen thought that another paper was immediately needed, and at their suggestion Mr. Ryan undertook the business. There was not at that time a pound of new type for sale in Chicago. There was only one printing office, that of Mr. E. H. Budd. This was purchased, and Mr. Holcombe went to Louisville, Ky., and bought the newspaper type and appurtenances from Messrs. D. Hobbs & Co. After long delays, the type reached Ottawa by water and was brought thence in a wagon. At Louisville it was packed in a leather trunk, and carried on to the boat by four strong negroes. The fellow-passengers of the gentleman who accompanied did not understand the meaning of so much compact weight, and thought him a millionaire transporting an immense amount of gold coin and bullion. In consequence, he was the recipient of much polite, and not a little ill-bred, attention, and one Southern sprig of chivalry offered to exchange the coin for post-obits in Mississippi County bonds. Only one house in Chicago had print-paper for sale.

The arrangements with this house for a supply failed, and THE TRIBUNE found it necessary before spring to print its paper on the small separate sheets, which were pasted together at the fold. That TRIBUNE was Democratic, as its editor, Mr. Ryan, then was, and it is not within the knowledge of any individual that he has since lapsed from the faith. It is his present pride to believe that while his newspaper was printed it never made a statement to the prejudice of any human being.

Our reporter recently visited the editor of the original TRIBUNE, for the purpose of inspecting the first number. He found Mr. Ryan at his pleasant home at Milwaukee, a philosopher in an admirably-selected library, hale and hearty, although past three-score, and equally gratified, and equally intelligent, whether talking of the last novel, Tennyson or William Morris, or of the village germ from which our present great city grew. The first volume of THE TRIBUNE was at once produced for the visitor's inspection. His examination was, however, confined to the first number. The sheet, as at first published, had four pages of seven columns each. The first page bears the title above five short columns, the outside columns being of all lengths. The letter of the name is precisely the same as that used at present for the name of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The top of the page is arranged as follows:

> Column. | THE TRIBUNE. | Column.
> Vol. I. "Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness." No. 1.
> By Holcombe & Co., Printers and Publishers.
> CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1840.

The first column has a poem from Goethe, entitled "The Godlike," translated by George Bancroft, then a gentleman approaching middle age and much given to miscellaneous literature. Under the general head "Light Reading" there is a sketch of humble life in Paris by DeBalzac; under the head "Moral Reading," an abstract paper upon the "Moral Law of Liberty." To give still greater variety to the selected miscellany of the first page, which was intended for quiet fireside consumption, there is an article on the Bible, commencing, "Bible, a book, from the Greek *biblos*, which signifies the bark of a tree, on which the ancients wrote." Orestes A. Brownson flourished as a political writer about 1840, and in him our fathers—our Democratic fathers, surely—delighted. He furnished pabulum freely for the politicians of that day. The successive paragraphs commence:

> "The Democratic party is the American party."
> "The Democratic party is also the patriotic party."
> "The Democratic party is the party of Christianity, and Christianity is the revelation of God's mercy to man," &c., &c.

Mr. Brownson's screed is of unconscionable length, and runs over on to the second page, which is the editorial page proper. At the head of the editorial stand the following motto and names, which take us into quite a different atmosphere of politics from the present:

> PRINCIPLES AND MEN.
> Chicago, April 4, 1840.
>
> For President:
> MARTIN VAN BUREN.
>
> For Vice President:
> RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Martin Van Buren was then seeking a re-election at the hands of his party, but he was defeated even more overwhelmingly than Horace Greeley, scarcely carrying two or three States, and those by unappreciable majorities. It is quite refreshing to hear Mr. Ryan, in the *role* of a consistent old Democrat, speak of the ancient standard-bearer of his party as a traitor and a renegade. Richard M. Johnson continued for some years after this date to draw from his pocket, in the presence of public audiences, a large red silk pocket-handkerchief, and describe, with self-conscious thumb and egotistic finger, the battle of Tippecanoe—*pere fut*—and the way in which he had killed Tecumseh.

The editorial that follows is a statement of the political creed of the paper, and seems to be constructed on the theory of Alexander H. Stephens, as it occupies two columns. The writer believes in political economy in mild form, but deprecates partisanship. An article upon The First of April is of a general kind, well known to all journalists. A paper on "St. Valentine's Day," ending with some characteristic verses, was evidently prepared with the expectation of an earlier appearance of the journal. We give a portion of it, in order to show how the wits and beaux hiring out in Chicago in 1840 expressed themselves, not claiming that it is Addisonian, although it has a certain dry humor:

> MR. EDITOR: Some time about the middle of last month (February), as I was coming home late one night (over a) bending a professional call in Kinzie's Addition, I observed a dandy-dressed sort of fellow, evidently in a great state of mental confusion, hanging with great industry to a friendly fence for support. As the night was very cold, I felt it my duty to ascertain the cause of his distress. Not knowing what to do with the papers I had thus obtained, I put them in my pocket for further examination, but as there is nothing in them from which I can gather any information, except that they seem to be written by one "Valentine," of whom I can hear nothing upon inquiry, I close them to you with a request that you will publish them for the benefit of all concerned. For my own part I would say that half a dozen actions for breach of promise might be upon one-half the evidences contained in these papers. Therefore propose that if the owners of them are ever found, suit be brought, and that, for my services in the case, one-half the damages recovered be divided to Your obedient servant,
> JONATHAN LIGHTFOOT.

There follow several poems, of which this is a specimen:

> I come to thee as errant knight
> Would to his lady love,
> With a petition that would move
> The heart of royal Jove.
> I am not one to stamp forth
> In love-sick phrase, that you know,
> And you are one that would be wooed,
> As Jupiter wooed Juno.
> So, my petition is that you
> Your lovely nails should pare,
> That your lips should not oftener move
> In scandal clean in prayer.
> You'll have no curtains to your bed,
> Teeth which to hold a lecture,
> That you will for the most part deem
> Your husband your protector;
> You'll get but little, and with skin
> Shun pants, and sky-blue hose,
> And never interfere between
> Young ladies and their beaux.
> In fine, you'll be that rarest thing,
> A model of a wife,
> And make your husband's happiness
> One object of your life.
> Will grant the prayer? If so, then grant
> This rather prayer of mine,
> That I may be your doting love,
> Your loving valentine.

On the second page is also half a column of facetiæ, even then a part of the literary nutriment deemed necessary for the readers of every newspaper.

> Queen Victoria, in 1840, had not been long a Queen, and now we look upon her reign as almost ended, and herself as having one foot in the grave. A trivial paragraph refers pleasantly to her marriage:
>
> Well, after a wonderful fuss, this little lady is married off at last. Wonder if she had a serenade on the occasion. After all it is not so gay; this is not the first time in English history that an Albert has been raised by a victory to the British throne.

The first TRIBUNE antedated the telegraph by some years. It was many years after this that this cunning transmitter of intelligence began to divide with the scissors the honor of the news column. Therefore, we are not surprised to find an apology for a dearth of news—that is, what was called news in those days—on account of the imperfection of the exchange list. Upon the third page also appears this letter, and response.

> CHICAGO, April 1, 1840.
>
> *To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*
>
> SIR: As you seem to set yourself up for something more than common in the way of wisdom by starting a newspaper, perhaps you can solve a question which has puzzled my poor brains. I am out of business, out of money, out of sorts; in debt, in trouble, and to

Chicago. What shall I do to be happy and hearty? Yours as you shall answer, APRIL FOOL.

THE ANSWER.

Do as we do, Fool! Work hard, keep a clear conscience, and board at the Sauganash.

In this letter two things are apparent: first, that there were dead-beats even in the little hamlet called Chicago, and, second, that the editor of the primitive TRIBUNE was able to board at a first-class hotel, such as it was, where he doubtless slept with his head in the closet and his feet in the fireplace, after the most approved fashion of places of summer-resort.

The following editorial gives at some length the reasons for selecting the name TRIBUNE for the new sheet:

Oh, be some other name!
What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.

From the foundation of the earth, courteous reader, to the present time, all existences, animate and inanimate, have borne some distinguishing and appropriate name. When the great Creator had called into existence his favorite and noblest creature, man, he gave to him his appropriate designation, by which he will be known to the end of time—possibly, through all eternity. Man, after the example of his Maker, gave their respective names to the brute creation of the earth, and the inanimate works of his Master, which surrounded him; and from that day down, when any of his descendants discovered a new object, mastered a new idea, or make to themselves a new thing, their first care is to call it by some not inapt designation by which it may be known and distinguished until it passes away, and is forgotten in the common tomb of the things of time. Newspapers have, as you know, gentle patron, always fallen under the influence of this custom, and, like a new-born baby, they have been named as they started into existence by their respective parents. Much could we say of their origin and history; how the earliest was modestly called "Gazette," from the piece of money that was exacted as its price; perhaps at another time we may do so, but it is foreign to our present purpose. Suffice it to say that in modern days, when the press became a powerful political engine, when it came to be said, and truly said, by an eminent patriot and statesman that *no people could continue free where the press had ceased to be so; that no people would be long enslaved where the press was enlightened and untrammelled;* in these days it has multiplied beyond calculation, till it may almost be said to overshadow the earth at once in its effect and powerfully influence the opinions of mankind, and in its character an almost certain index of their measure of civilization and enlightenment. Hence have there been a thousand later "Gazettes," a thousand and ten thousand Heralds, Chronicles Couriers, Whigs, Democrats, Journals, Mirrors, Spectators, and the like; yea, the sun, moon, and stars of the firmament have lent their names to myriads of sheets; until, in fine, every apt title seems to be appropriated, and the luckless wight who undertakes a new paper may ransack his brain in vain for a new cognomen; no choice seems to be to have but to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors.

In this predicament we lately found ourselves; a press was purchased—our ends certain—our zeal great—a sheet must we weekly send forth to our friends, and yet under what name? That was the sticking point. True, we knew that by our friends should we be judged, intelligently judged, we hoped; true, by any other name a rose would smell as sweet; but a newspaper cannot be nameless, and an appropriate, and unhackneyed name was the object of our search; to the end that the designation of our journal might at once fulfil the original object of a name by distinguishing it from all others, and at the same time serve in some degree as an index of its aims. "Oh, be some other name!" was the text of our meditations.

Various were the titles which occurred to ourselves; curious and many those suggested by our friends; but none met our views, and we pondered in abstracted silence until we were accused of being in love; and lo! our paper and its name are before the public whose approval or disapproval are life or death to our undertaking—THE TRIBUNE. Courteous reader, how like you the name? We shall see.

It has always appeared to us, that long before the art of printing was known, almost all countries had some class of public men, standing somewhat in the same relation to the community as the editors of modern days. Thus the States of ancient Greece had their orators and philosophers to whom the people looked for information and advice; thus amongst the Jews, whose earthly policy was identified with their religion, by that promise of Him, who was at once their Creator, their God, and their King, made to them for His own great ends, and, like His promises, invariably and wholly kept throughout their history, that, while they remained faithful to His law, temporal prosperity should overshadow them; but that faithless to their religion, misfortune and tribulation should be their national lot; amongst them the prophets joined to the higher and holier objects of their mission, the function of advising and instructing the people; and were wont, as we read in the sacred history, to go out upon the highways, and the markets, and other public places, to warn, to counsel, to reprove their countrymen; to advise them of the grand principles of their prosperity, *fidelity;* the great cause of their calamities, past, present, and future, *infidelity.* Thus, too (and we join examples from sacred and profane history, in no irreverence), in ancient Rome, where the citizens were divided into two castes, Plebeians and Patricians; when the few had wrested all the offices and patronage, and direction of the government from the many; and combining the wealth, influence, and importance of the Republic, used the great mass only as *their* means of acquisition, their arms, *their* producers;—and when the oppressed mass had risen against their oppressors, retired without the city, and refused again to accede to the social contract with their oppressors unless guaranteed against oppressions; then the nobles ceded to them the right of choosing officers from among themselves, and for themselves. The Patricians were to continue in the possession of the old offices; but the new officers of the people had power to interpose in vindication of their rights and their interests; and were constituted in the Commonwealth the advisers and organs of the people; to keep watch over those who had shown the disposition and the power to oppress them "to warn them of the coming, to council them in the present, danger; in fine to be the guardian of their liberties. To each of these was given the name of "The Tribune."

Candid reader, we repeat the question, how like you our name? We fear none the better for the prolixity of our explanation, which has unconsciously outrun the limits we had intended.

Of local news, strictly speaking, there is little, but the advertising columns show the extent of business in the city. We have already mentioned the locality of the different churches. There was not then a public school in the city, although there were one or two private institutions of learning of no great pretensions. The Lake House, on the North Side, near the river, was kept by G. E. Shelley, and had stabling for one hundred horses, such extensive accommodations being necessary at a time when nearly every one rode on horseback. At the Lake House also were the various stage offices, and from this point these ancient vehicles radiated by several routes to the incipient towns of the Northwest. The Sauganash was situated on Market street, near Lake. At the corner of LaSalle and Lake streets stood the New York Hotel. The City Hotel occupied a portion of the site of the present Sherman House, now almost rebuilt, and was kept by Jacob Russell. The Eagle Tavern was an old drinking-house, hardly worthy to be considered a hostelry. It stood on Dearborn street, between Lake and Water, and was the scene of much confusion and disorder, that served to point the moral of many a temperance discourse. Its midnight revels would have furnished pertinent material for a pioneer Hogarth, but artists in those days were not numerous even in the oldest American cities. The old Tremont House was built not long subsequent to the period of which we are speaking, on the corner diagonally opposite to the present location. The original building was burned, and the hotel, retaining its name, was rebuilt on the present site. The second building a few years after shared the fate of the first, after which the Tremont House, well known to the travelling public of the Northwest, was erected, and was thought antiquated, and to have well served its time, when the great conflagration occurred. All of the hotels in the village thought it the thing to have their cards in the first TRIBUNE, and they are consequently prominent in the advertising columns. There are but a few attorneys and law firms, whose names appear therein. Beaumont & Skinner—the last our honored citizen, Mark Skinner, could be found at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, if their services were needed to prevent a quarrel. Scammon & Judd were law partners, also Newkirk & Wilson. Hugh T. Dickey, as his card shows, went it alone in jurisprudence. Morris Balestier was also a lonely counsellor-at-law. Tavern, Bristol & Porter had a steamboat office, where staterooms and "*births*" could be secured, if their advertisement is to be believed. There was then one line of boats to Buffalo, which published a tabulated list of boats and times to the extent of nearly half a column. There were also opposition boats, of whose prospective movements we are informed with considerable flourish of trumpets. Navigation was about to open, and spring arrangements were just completed. The "new and beautiful steamer Missouri, of 800 tons burden," was about to take her place in the line upon the Upper Lakes, Lake Superior not being classed under this head. Another applicant for the public favor was the "tried and beautiful Illinois," the magnificence of whose appointments had not been excelled by anything that swam. C. M. Reed was a grocer, who sold the best brand of Laporte flour, whatever that might be. Smith & Webster advertise a few barrels of good hogs' lard, this being the commencement of their jobbing business. Tuthill King kept the "New York Clothing House," and turned a nimble penny, as money-making was regarded in those days. Kent & Gibson were stock-brokers. The only warehouse or commission house on the South Side of the Chicago River was that of Mr. Reed, and he proclaims the fact with a good deal of ostentation. His place was not far from the Rush street bridge. Hardware was sold by Seth T. Otis. At S. F. Gale's bookstore could be bought law and miscellaneous books, and the theological treaties of the day, if the seller had them. If he didn't happen to have them he could buy slow mails from Eastern literary marts, and receive them in the course of six weeks by a most tedious and circuitous route of lakes and canals. Such was life and business in those old days. Four columns of the fourth page are filled with a report on the question of the disputed boundary between Illinois and Wisconsin, an exciting topic in the absence of Credit Mobilier investigations, railroad accidents, and Geneva tribunals. The advertisements fill about six columns of the entire number.

OUR TRIBUNE IN 1852.

Now, that we are bringing out of TRIBUNE annals "things new and old," let us turn the pages of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of March 29, 1852:

It is a little five-column paper. The contents are rather limited. The first page contains brief editorial comments upon the possible difficulties with Great Britain as elucidated by the correspondence between Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington. Also about one-third of a column of religious news and one column of telegraphic advices. They are in themselves a curiosity. They contain the very latest news from Europe by steamer, with dates twenty days old. The second page contains a chapter of a continued story by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., which, as usual, is "To be continued in our next," and two columns of local and miscellaneous news jumbled up promiscuously. The third page contains one column of special despatches, about an explosion in Hell Gate, on the Hudson; and the fourth page is filled completely with advertisements. This was THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE twenty-one years ago. The following article on the progress of the West, which originally appeared in the New York *Courier*, was copied by THE TRIBUNE in that issue:

THE WEST IN 1822.

And this West! where is it? What was it a few years since, and what is it destined to become? The pamphlet now lying before us, containing the reports of the President and Engineer (John B. Jervis) of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, calls to mind very vividly our recollections of the past. Thirty years ago we were a Lieutenant in the army, stationed at Chicago, which was then a frontier post, 200 miles in advance of our most western settlement. There were then five sail vessels and one steamer on lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Michigan; and to reach Chicago under the most favorable auspices was a journey of more than a month. Now it is performed with ease, comfort, and safety in 36 hours.

Rock Island, situated on the Mississippi River, was then, even in its relations with Chicago, the far West, being a garrison belonging to the valley of the Mississippi, and approached from the South in summer; while our post of Chicago belonged to the East, and was approached and supplied by way of the lakes during the summer. It became necessary, in the winter of 1822, to apprize the command at St. Antony's Falls that the Sioux Indians were about surprising them, and had entered into a league with the Winnebagoes for that purpose.

And we had the pleasure of being the first white man in all that region who was known to have crossed from Chicago to the Mississippi in the winter season. We walked the distance between Chicago and Rock Island in ten days, through deep snow and over bleak prairies, with the thermometer below zero, through a tribe of hostile Indians (the Winnebagoes,) whom we avoided by avoiding the comforts of the woods and keeping the prairies.

We, however, accomplished our purpose, and were none the worse for our exposure; but little did we dream at that time, that in the brief space of thirty years, all that region would be densely populated—boast of its millions of inhabitants west and south of Chicago, and we be called on to invite attention to the iron way, destined to connect that distant spot with this city, by means of which the intervening distance could be travelled in forty-two hours. The men who at that period, would have ventured the prediction that the combined science, enterprise, and wealth of the world, could have produced such a result, would have been pronounced a fit tenant for a mad-house. And yet after a lapse of only thirty years, this apparent impossibility has been achieved.

THE TRIBUNE BUILDERS.

THE TRIBUNE builders should desire no better monument of their skill than THE TRIBUNE Building. Who they are, and a few words concerning them, will close our sketch.

Architects, Burling, Adler, & Co.
Mason work, Carter Bros.
Sidewalks, Kavanagh & Merriman.
Cut stone, A. G. Gindele.
Iron work, N. S. Bouton.
Carpenters, Warwick & Cassidy.
Iron staircases, F. Letz & Son.
Plastering, White & Thomas.
Planing-mill work, S. I. Russell.
Iron lath, Fire-Proof Building Co.
Painting and glazing, S. W. Swift.
Heating apparatus, Baker, Smith & Co.
Fire-proof shutters, American Corrugated Iron Co.
Gas fixtures, Wm. H. Patterson.
Plate glass, E. Atwater & Co.
Boilers, C. Mason & Co.
Plumbing, Hugh Watt.
Sidwalk lights, Brown Bros.
Roof and cornice, Philadelphia Architectural.
Type, Lindsay Bros., of New York.
Passenger elevator, Otis Bros.
Freight elevator, Crane Bros.
Hardware, E. Hamilton Hunt.
Marble work, Chicago Marble Manufacturing Co.
Speaking tubes, &c., Porter & Co.
Editorial room furniture, A. H. Andrews & Co.
Tile, F. A. Doolittle.
Ornamental glass, W. H. Wells.
Presses and printing machinery, R. Hoe & Co.
Folding machines, Chambers Bros. & Co.
Asphalt flooring, Chicago Paving Co.
Engines, Murphy & Tarrant.
Composing-room furniture, S. Simons & Co.
Vault doors, Beard Bros., St. Louis.

MESSRS. BURLING, ADLER & CO.

Said Sir Christopher Wren, in Latin, we believe, "If you seek my monument, look about you." Edward Burling, the architect of the new as of the old TRIBUNE Building, could spend some hours pointing out his some hundreds of monuments in our new city. A veteran among our architects, he has won high praise for his large share in the "Great Rebuilding," and his firm is in the full tide of success.

W. H. PATTERSON.

The gasfitting and fixtures of THE TRIBUNE Building, introduced by W. H. Patterson, of No. 136 State street, near Madison, comprises all the latest improvements of the art, and are fully in keeping with the rest of the work. Mr. Patterson was old in his line when the great fire reduced all business establishments to a level; but his best part was left in his energy and experience. He was one of the first to open an elegant down-town store, and his business share in the Great Rebuilding has been very large. His own personal supervision insures perfection to all work in his hands.

W. H. WELLS.

W. H. Wells, ornamental glass-works, formerly of 96 Fulton street, but now at Nos. 48 and 50 Franklin street, has a manufactory equal in size and facilities for turning out work to any establishment in the United States. He manufactures cut, embossed, ground, and bent glass. This house is well known to the citizens of Chicago from its having furnished a great number of their largest buildings and private residences with ground and ornamental glass. All persons wishing anything in his line of business, or to have their tastes "*for the beautiful*" gratified, will find the work of W. H. Wells, 48 and 50 Franklin street, to exceed their most sanguine expectations.

The heating apparatus in THE TRIBUNE Building was furnished and put up by

SIDEWALK LIGHTS.

Brown Brothers, corner Clinton and Jackson streets, manufacture sidewalk lights, risers, etc., floor and roof lights, vault lights, and coal-hole covers, at the reduced rate of $6.50 per square foot.

These gentlemen are making great preparations for doing an extensive business as soon as the season opens, in connection with many of our best buildings now near completion.

PORTER & CO.

Porter & Co., bell hangers, No. 72 Madison street, on the corner of State, furnish and put in place everything in their line of business, such as hotel and house annunciators, with or without electricity, bells, gongs, and speaking-tubes, Yale and other locks, keys, letter-plates, letter-boxes, name-plates, numbers, checks, etc., etc.

BAKER, SMITH & CO.,

at 81 and 83 Jackson street, who manufacture the following articles: High and low pressure steam apparatus, non-freezing water apparatus, portable steam and water apparatus, non-explosive steam boilers, railway car warmers, automatic pumping apparatus, ventilating fans and blowers, simplified steam engines for domestic use, &c., together with all the minor items required in connection with heating and ventilation. Their methods of heating include direct and indirect radiation, using both steam and hot water, and the apparatuses are constructed in many different styles and sizes, adapted to use in the smallest private dwellings, even to a single room, for business offices, railroad depots, cars, public institutions, school-houses, &c.; in fact, from the smallest departments to buildings occupying an area of blocks.

The principal points of superiority over other designs for a similar purpose are, absolute safety from explosion, perfect security against fire, great economy of fuel, entire freedom from gas, smoke, dust, and noise, the utmost durability, complete ventilation, and, finally, a production of a genial and healthful warmth, more closely analogous to the pure breath of summer than can possibly be obtained by any other system for the creation of artificial heat, and, unlike other artificial heat, neither health nor furniture is in any way or degree impaired by it. An elaborate description of the apparatus would exceed our available space; it is sufficient to say, however, that it combines the result of many years of practical familiarity with the subject of steam-heating, and presents in its prominent features all that is desirable.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

The beauty and perfection of THE TRIBUNE Building is so largely derived from the exquisitely laid English tiles of the floors throughout the entire structure, that they are worth some special mention here, as a feature sure to be largely introduced in the better class of business buildings of our new era. Far more durable than marble, with a warmth and richness of color no marble can give, nothing can equal them. Those introduced into THE TRIBUNE Building were manufactured by Messrs. Dunnel, Craven & Co., Salop, England, and imported by F. A. Doolittle, No. 163 Washington street, through William Harrison & Sons, 131 Upper Thames street, London, England. The tiles are laid in the best hydraulic cement, and are immovable and imperishable once in place. For offices and vestibules, they are absolutely unequalled. We are not surprised to note how rapidly they are extending in favor and adoption. Besides THE TRIBUNE Building, Mr. Doolittle will have on his list the *Times* Building, the Chicago Water Works offices, which are to be notably beautiful, and quite a number of leading banking and private offices. Every visitor admires them, and those who are in their daily use never cease to be delighted with their smoothness and pleasing tone, which latter can be carried, when desired, into the highest ornamental effects. The facilities of Mr. Doolittle are now such that he can add acres of these superb floors to the new features of our city. The original perfection of the tile is, in his charge, well associated with scrupulous care in handling, and no slighted job passes from his hands, and his confidence is that, years hence, THE TRIBUNE tiles will be found as smooth and solid as to-day. In this connection, another branch of Mr. Doolittle's business deserves mention, having especial relation to our reconstruction, particularly in the better class of homes. He is largely importing the beautiful Gurnkirk or Scotch chimney tops, which have no equals in their feature of exterior finish and utility. It is a noteworthy fact that the world's best building material and building features are seeking Chicago, and the result will make her shining among the world's most notable cities, and Mr. Doolittle has taken a handsome share in the movement, as will be seen.

UNION FOUNDRY.

The corrugated ceilings, wrought-iron beams and girders, vaults and vault-doors, columns, sill-plates, lintels, etc., in THE TRIBUNE Building were furnished and put in their places by the Union Foundry Works, on the corner of Fifteenth and Dearborn streets.

S. I. RUSSELL.

S. I. Russell, corner of Fulton and Desplaines streets, manufactures sash, doors, and all kinds of hardwood-finish, namely: walnut, ash, butternut, etc., suitable for churches, offices, and residences. The First Congregational and Union Park Churches were fitted up by him; the inside work of these edifices is acknowledged by all competent judges to be as fine specimens of workmanship as can be found in the country. In the business portion of the city, the TRIBUNE Building, the Miller & Fry Block, and numerous others, bear witness of his skill, and show what taste, combined with a thorough knowledge of the business, assisted by long experience, can accomplish toward increasing the comfort and beauty of business blocks.

His specialty is the manufacture of Soaper's patent hardwood cornices, designed to supersede stucco cornices, being finer in appearance and of a more durable character; also the fine woodwork of railroad depots and buildings. His facilities for doing any work of this kind are unsurpassed by any manufacturer in the country.

HUGH WATT.

The artisans of Chicago have ever been regarded as an enterprising people, but never was there a time when heads and hands worked with such zeal and rapidity as since the great conflagration of '71. Among the most energetic may be classed Hugh Watt, plumber and gas-fitter, No. 102 Harrison street, who, within the last year, has done the plumbing for the following prominent buildings:

The Pacific Hotel, on the corner of Quincy and Clark streets; THE TRIBUNE Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets; the Chamber of Commerce; Open Board Building; Major Block; Oriental Building; Otis Block, on the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets; Otis Block, on the corner of State and Monroe streets; Boyce Block, on State street; Keep Brothers' Building, on State street; Keith Brothers' Building, on Madison street; the building of King & Fullerton, on the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets; Fullerton Block, on South Water street; McCormick Block, on the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue; Cone Bros'. Building, on Lake street; Rosenburgh's Building, on Lake street; Scholekopff's Building, on Randolph street; the Singer Building, on the corner of State and Washington streets; Continental Hotel, on the corner of State street and Eldridge court; Farwell's Government Building, Arcade court; Ballord's Building, on the corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue; Albert Crane's Block, on Monroe street; Rogers' Block, on Dearborn street, and Rogers' Block on North Clark street; Walters & Rogers' Block, on River street; J. N. Stine's Building, on the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue; McCay's Block, on the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue; the Newberry Block on North Wells street; besides a large number of private residences throughout the country and adjoining States. The large amount of work he has done, and is doing, best shows how completely he has won, and still retains, the confidence of the building public.

E. HAMILTON HUNT.

Those who have noticed the elegant bronzed door-knobs, locks, hinges and other hardware fittings with which THE TRIBUNE office and building are furnished may be interested in learning that they were obtained at the BUILDERS' HARDWARE store of E. Hamilton Hunt, at No. 42 State street, who is well supplied with everything in this line required by builders at very reasonable prices. By giving personal attention to every detail of his business he merits, and has received, the confidence of his patrons. Mr. Hunt has been connected with the hardware trade in Chicago nearly seventeen years, and has grown up with the city. Among the more prominent buildings which he has supplied wholly or in part with hardware, he can point to the Superior Block, on Clark street, opposite the Court House, the Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets, the Manierre Block, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, the Hamlin Bros'. Block, on Clark street, opposite the Court House, Aiken's Theatre, the United States Marine Hospital, at Lake View, Hon. C. B. Farwell's building, on Washington street, near La Salle, Mr. Nelson Ludington's elegant residence on Calumet avenue, and Mr. Murry Nelson's beautiful house, on Indiana avenue.

MARBLE WORK.

The Chicago Marble Manufacturing Company, Nos. 713 and 715 Wabash avenue, is managed by O. Sherman, a gentleman whose ability and extensive experience well qualify him for the position he holds, as the vast amount of artistic marble work turned out by this establishment will testify. Among the large number of buildings furnished with mantels and marble work in a general way may be mentioned the following: THE TRIBUNE Building, the Pacific Hotel, the new Sherman House, the Gardner House, and the Matteson House, these several hotels requiring over 800 mantels. Their work may also be seen in the leading business establishments of the city, and persons having a taste for the artistic achievement may be gratified by paying a visit to Roddin & Hamilton's and Matson & Co.'s jewelry stores, Gunther's celebrated candy store, "Wolford's," and Foley's, on Clark street. The marble-work in all these is well worth a visit of mere curiosity, and certainly a short tour of inspection by all who desire to know the style and taste of this Company's work.

The palatial residences of Chicago, prominent among which are those of W. F. Coolbaugh, F. Lehmann, Amos T. Hall, C. F. Fuller, Louis Wahl, are indebted to this firm for the features of utility and luxury in this line.

This Company was the first in its branch of business to recover, and get their men to work, after the great conflagration of '71, and they have continued to make improvements in their buildings and machinery ever since.

Notwithstanding the great demand for their work and the unceasing efforts they have been compelled to make, their facilities are yet such as to enable them to turn out from four to five hundred mantels per month, in addition to which they have not allowed their country trade to suffer, immense as it is, extending to all the principle towns of the Northwest.

The associates of the Chicago Marble Company rank among the oldest and most esteemed citizens of the West, and owe their great success to fair prices, honest work, high excellence of material and workmanship. They did not meet the demands following the fire with enormous prices for their work, but acted entirely upon the principle they had adopted from the first, to be content with a fair profit, and their work everywhere speaks for them.

THE FIRST OF THE TRIBUNES.

The central position of THE TRIBUNE Building has caused it to be early sought by those who desire only such location for their offices and business. The stores and basements on Dearborn and Madison streets, and the elegant offices, whose plate-glass windows look out upon these streets; the several floors, largely equalized by the passenger elevator in use at all hours, are already numerously occupied by tenants, most of them long familiar names in Chicago. A reference to them will be in keeping with our sketch.

W. C. DOW,

who is in charge of the rentals of THE TRIBUNE Building, is a gentleman of long-established experience and reputation, both of which qualities stand him in good stead as a competent and thorough representative of real estate interests in Chicago. His office is at No. 1 Nevada Block.

HASKELL BROTHERS.

The basement store of THE TRIBUNE Building, fronting on Madison and Dearborn streets, is occupied by Haskell Brothers, dealers in trunks, valises, travelling bags, and ladies' satchels. The citizens of Chicago will remember the large trunk store of Messrs. Haskell Brothers under the old Tremont House. This is an old establishment, having been founded in 1865.

Their factory is now located at No. 10 South Peoria street, where a large number of men are constantly employed in the manufacture of trunks and valises of every description.

These gentlemen are now receiving a large stock of goods, which is pronounced by competent judges to be the best in the United States. Their imported English sole-leather trunks are the finest specimens of European manufacture. Persons wishing to procure trunks, valises, merchants' sample trunks, and ladies' dress and travelling trunks of the best quality, will find it to their interest to call upon Haskell Brothers, under THE TRIBUNE building, or at No. 37 West Madison street, under the Sherman House, where they also have a very large establishment.

A. C. VANDERBURGH & CO.

The elegant double store, Nos. 141 and 143 Dearborn street, TRIBUNE Building, is occupied by A. C. Vanderburgh & Co., the well-known North Side druggists, pharmacists, importers, and dealers in fine toilet goods.

Their store is elegantly fitted up with walnut cases for drugs, proprietary articles, fine perfumes, &c. The counter cases are of metal and plate glass, two of which are of one piece of bent glass each, imported expressly for them. These are filled with a complete assortment of imported brushes, shell and ivory combs, portmonnaies, &c. In the centre of the store there is a handsome counter and mineral-water apparatus, composed of four different varieties of marble, from which they intend to draw every kind of natural and artificial waters, as their customers may desire. They also have a case filled with a general assortment of fine Havana cigars of their own importation.

Their laboratory and prescription department is also fitted up with every convenience for dispensing and putting up prescriptions equal to any establishment in the West.

As Messrs. Vanderburgh & Co. have opened this elegant store on Dearborn street, and have made great preparations for conducting their business in the best possible style, they will be sure to be found by all their former patrons.

They make a specialty of fine colognes, perfumes, and toilet goods, of which they keep a very complete assortment, and invite their former patrons and others to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

W. A. BIGLER & CO.,

No. 90 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, is occupied by Wm. A. Bigler & Co., dealers in fine watches, diamonds, jewelry, silver and plated-ware. Although this is a new firm, yet it is conducted in the most proper style, Mr. Bigler having served for a number of years with N. Matson & Co. They have spared no cost to make their firm one of the finest in Chicago. All their stock is of the finest quality, and from the elegant manner in which their store is furnished, in which the walls are decorated with paintings, and from the manner in which every department is arranged, so as to attract and please those who should chance to call upon them, we judge Mr. Bigler & Co. to be not only competent jewellers, but men of fine artistic taste, who have made it a study to do everything to please and gratify their customers. The cases are all mounted in French plate glass; the side cases are of fine cabinet finish, mounted in plate glass, lined with crimson velvet and elegantly decorated with silver-plated ware. Wm. A. Bigler & Co. do not advertise to sell goods at *actual cost*, but they actually sell goods for less money than the same articles can be purchased elsewhere.

All persons wishing to obtain diamonds, jewelry and silverware of the finest quality, will find it to their interest to call upon Wm. A. Bigler & Co., before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.

No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, is occupied by J. W. D. Kelley & Bro. (at 164 Lake street before the fire), dealers in fancy hardware, skates, fine cutlery, base-ball, cricket, sporting, and gymnastic goods; also, sole agents for Torrey's Patent Weather-Strips, and manufacturers of patent corner wire window-screens.

J. M. MORA & CO.

The south corner store of THE TRIBUNE Building (No. 86 Madison street), is occupied by J. M. Mora & Co., manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in fine Cuban cigars. This firm have their factory at No. 62 Water street, N. Y., where they employ a large number of men, all Cubans, in the manufacture of their cigars. All of their tobacco, which is of the finest quality, is imported direct from Cuba. The cigars that are manufactured by this firm are in every respect equal to the finest brands of the imported article, and are pronounced the handsomest cigars in the trade, and their jobbing and retail prices are far below those of the importers, the duty on the raw material being so much less than on the manufactured cigars. This branch of the firm of J. M. Mora & Co., is conducted by the resident partner, P. H. S. Vandervoort, who for years has been known in Chicago as a perfect gentleman and a man who will deal fairly with his patrons. The consumers of fine material in this line will find it to their interest to call upon J. M. Mora & Co., No. 86 Madison street, before purchasing elsewhere.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL.

Among the tenants in the first TRIBUNE Building were Messrs. Wright & Tyrrell, Real Estate and Loan Agents, the oldest in their branch of business in the city. The fire-proof qualities of the building, much as they disappointed expectation and experience in the unparalleled test of the great fire, stood this firm at least in good stead. Ten days after the fire, their vault was opened, and, like all the other vaults in the building, gave up its contents unharmed. The contents were, as may be imagined, of immense value, of vast importance, both to our residents and to capitalists abroad. Securities to the amount of millions, records of a loan business covering the most active and important period of our growth, reaching many millions in amount, were safe, and gave to Messrs. Wright & Tyrrell the advantage few of our business men enjoyed of immediate resumption of business without the loss of books and papers, that would have been in their case irreparable. The firm is one that appreciates such an exemption. Careful, methodical, solid, scrupulous in minutest points, they have been spared the serious disaster of a break in their office records, that now cover a period of twenty-five years' relation to our local real estate values and securities. There are none in Chicago who have a riper and sounder judgment as to the precise character of this class of securities, and one uniform testimony has followed their transactions as agents—they have never disappointed a principal, while, without pique or private bias as to localities, they have made the broad map of Chicago their field of study, and brought untold millions into its development. Their relations with leading capitalists in Europe and in this country are long established, and only to be won by a record like theirs. They loaned nearly four millions on Chicago real estate in the season of our Great Rebuilding. Of course they believe in Chicago, and it would be difficult to find two gentlemen who have done more to create and maintain confidence in Chicago abroad than Messrs. Wright & Tyrrell, who may be found in Room No. 2, second story of the new TRIBUNE Building.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Room 1, on the second floor, is occupied by the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. The Charter Oak was organized in 1850. Its assets are $11,000,000. This old and successful institution transacts the Life Insurance business according to all the usual plans, and at much lower rates than other MUTUAL COMPANIES. It also presents to the public an entirely new plan, known as DEPOSIT INSURANCE, which is far superior to any Tontine or other system upon which the payment of property is deferred. The attention of the public is called to this as containing features of unequalled excellence. Circulars can be obtained from the Company or any of its agents. Though the premium tables are much lower than those of the other mutual companies, they are not quite so low as those attempted by the Mutual Life, and given up in the recent insurance *war* in New York.

As this agency is known throughout the Western States to be one of reliability, and of long standing, the citizens of Chicago who desire anything in the Life Insurance line will find it to their interest to call on the General Agents, Messrs. Wells & Mason, at No. 1, second floor, TRIBUNE Building, before calling elsewhere.

GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO.,

a new real estate firm, who pay particular attention to making investment for non-residents and loaning funds on real estate securities. In a part of same office is J. T. Dale, Esq., an attorney-at-law, who devotes special attention to the examination of titles and real estate matters.

A. F. NOBLE.

Room 2, second floor TRIBUNE Building, is occupied by A. F. Noble, real estate agent. He owns a large tract of land on the east side of the Rock Island Railroad, fronting on the Lake Boulevard and Halsted street, and adjacent to the depot at South Englewood, Mr. Noble is making great improvements on his land in the way of handsome residences, which he proposes to sell on monthly, quarterly, and yearly payments. Houses will be built on plans or specifications furnished by purchasers whenever they may desire. Quite a number of fine residences are already under contract, and will be completed as soon as the weather will admit. Also vacant lots of any size will be sold on the above terms. All persons desiring to purchase lots, or good and handsome houses, at low rates, will save money by calling at Room 2, second floor, TRIBUNE Building.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

Room No. 5, second floor, is occupied by Robbins & Appleton, Western Agents for the sale of the American watches manufactured at Waltham, Mass. Their office is fitted up very elegantly, and they are prepared to carry on their business in grand style.

L. CURRY & CO.,

Room No. 7, second floor of THE TRIBUNE Building, is occupied by L. Curry & Co., publishers of the *Quarterly Business Directory*, and J. W. Dean, publisher of the *Chicago Librarian*, who receives and fills orders for printing and stationery.

UNITED STATES LAW ASSOCIATION.

Corner office, on the third floor, is occupied by the United States Law Association and Collection Union, of which Messrs. Fairchild and Blackman are Directors.

These gentlemen are known to the citizens of Chicago to possess reliability, experience, and ability. The Association they represent comprises a member in each of the counties of the United States, the Canadas, and principal cities of Europe. They have unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of business at any point, near or remote. Their list of members comprises some of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers in the country. This institution is of the greatest advantage to our business community in the collection and securing of debts, and in the transaction of all legal business at any point. They refer to a large number of the best houses in the city as their clients and patrons, and the recommendations they have from them establish the fact that they are able, prompt, and reliable.

HUTCHINSON & LUFF.

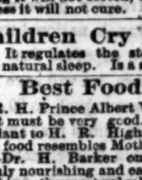
Room 20, third floor, is occupied by the law firm of Hutchinson & Luff. They have three of the best arranged and most complete law offices in the city. They do a general law business, practising in all the Courts, and give special attention to real property law, loans on real estate, and collections.

This firm is entitled to, and receives, the confidence of the business community.

J. GOLLMAN.

The corner room in the fourth story of THE TRIBUNE Building has been transformed into a gem of a studio by Mr. Gollman, and is pronounced by the skilled in art matters perfect in light and arrangement. Mr. Gollman's skill and reputation in his profession deserve such an adjunct as his studio affords. Since the fire he has passed some time in Europe, and his return to this city has been welcomed by numerous orders. In his hands are several portraits of well-known citizens, John Crerar, P. A. Hall, Dr. Powell, and members of the household of some of our best residents. Mr. Gollman's work in oil, crayon, and pastel is of very high order, as shown by his patronage among those whose taste and means enable them to command the best. For delicacy of finish, skilful handling, and fidelity of protraiture, Mr. Gollman has been ranked with Mr. Healy, and this is high praise, yet we believe it entirely just.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



What Did It?---Is no longer the question since the introduction of the Centaur Liniment. When we meet an old friend who has been shelved with rheumatism, or see a person mangled underneath a rail car and restored to shape and comeliness, we now know that it is the Centaur Liniment that does the work. No other article ever did perform such miracles. There is no swelling it will not soften, no pain it will not soothe, or lameness it will not cure.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

Best Food for Infants.

"H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. Highness the Princess of Wales. "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. It combines the most valuable Flesh and Bone-forming Substances, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which, being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in tins. Prepared by Savory & Moore, 143 New Bond-st., London. Procurable of all chemists, druggists and storekeepers throughout the States.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange.

The election of officers takes place at the Exchange Room, 133 LaSalle-st., on Saturday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock. All those wishing a voice in the management for the ensuing year, must be on hand and sign application for new membership.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PETER J. HENNESSY and PETER S. WETTERER are this day admitted as partners in our business. Firm name to remain unchanged.

WALSH & HUTCHINSON.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

"STAR" CONCERTS.

THEO. THOMAS'

UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA OF

SIXTY PERFORMERS,

ASSISTED BY

MISS ANNA MEHLIG, the Brilliant Pianist, and Mr. GEO. L. OSGOOD, the Favorite American Tenor,

In 4 Grand Concerts and 1 Grand Matinee.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Monday and Thursday Nights, Feb. 17 and 20.
UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Tuesday and Wednesday Nights, Feb. 18 and 19.
GRAND MATINEE Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 19, Union Park Congregational Church.
The first Concerts on each Side of the river are in the regular Star Course. The others are not.
Tickets for any Concert now for sale. For West Side Concerts—Cor. Halsted and Madison-sts., and 456 West Madison-st. For South Side Concerts—Cor. Madison and State-sts. and 956 Wabash-av. Admission, $1.00; Reserved Seats, $1.50.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Messrs. AIKEN & LAWLOR..................Managers.

RUBINSTEIN.

FAREWELL CONCERTS IN CHICAGO OF THE Greatest Living Pianist and Violinist,

ANTON RUBINSTEIN AND HENRI WIENIAWSKI.

Last appearance of Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART and Mlle. LOUISE ORMENY. Friday Evening, Feb. 21. Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 22 (Washington's Birthday), Only Rubinstein Matinee.
Scale of Prices—Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cts. and $1.00 extra, according to location. Second Balcony, 50 cts. Sale of seats will commence Monday morning, Feb. 17, at Box Office of Theatre.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK..........................DIRECTOR.

Grand Italian Opera!

FAREWELL MATINEE.

This (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, by special request,

MIGNON.

This Opera created a perfect furore on its first representation here last Monday.
PAULINE LUCCA (her last appearance).
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG (her last appearance)
SANZ, VIZZANI, JAMET, LYALL, DUBREUL, &c.
Monday Next—EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Reserved Seats now for sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE LAST OF PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

The last of CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ. The last of Prof. Tobin's DISSOLVING STATUE. Afternoon and evening. Together with Tom Taylor's exquisite Comedy, A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING.
Sunday evening, in German, Shakspeare's comedy,
"AS YOU LIKE IT."
Miss LE CLERCQ in her great part of ROSALIND.

LECTURE.

"Twelve Years in Colorado."

Mrs. ALBINA L. WASHBURN, formerly of Chicago, would like to see her friends, and all others interested in Colorado, at the "Church of the Redeemer," corner West Washington and Sangamon-sts.,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 18, at 7:30 p. m.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Drug Store of T. J. Binhardt, corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison, and at the door.

GLOBE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, the highly-interesting Society Drama, in 3 acts, entitled

JED.

The Charming Vocalist, Miss LULU CULLUM; the Artistic Ethiopian Comedian, JIMMY DALTON; FREEMAN SISTERS, and the Comedy Company, in a new and choice programme. Monday, Feb. 17, the popular young tragedian, E. T. STETSON, in his thrilling Sensational drama, NECK AND NECK.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
MACKIN and WILSON in their Artistic Songs and Dances.
QUARTETTE—Kayne, Tyrrell, Surridge, and Lang.
THE ACTOR'S STUDIO. GLYCERINE OIL.
THE BLACK STATUE.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE HOME OF COMEDY!
IMMENSE DOUBLE BILL!
Mr. JOHN DILLON in two great characters, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 14 and 15, and at the Saturday Matinee
PAUL PRY.
Paul Pry.......John Dillon | Phœbe....Miss Emma Cline
After which, the Dillon Specialty, in 3 acts, entitled
O'CALLAGHAN; Or, The Art of Mesmerism.
Monday, Feb. 17—SERIOUS FAMILY, and BARNEY THE BARON.

MUSICAL.

10,000 COPIES SOLD IN TEN WEEKS!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
OF DITSON & CO.'S
GEMS OF STRAUSS

Now contains:

Telegraph,	Academic,	Publisher,
Consortien,	1,001 Nights,	Burgersinn,
Manhattan,	Royal Songs,	Vienna Woods,
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Blue Danube,	Artist's Life,	Love and Pleasure,
Marriage Bells,	Wine, Women,	Life Let us Cherish
Wiener Fresken,	and Song,	Waltzes,

And 30 other of his Best Waltzes.

Pizzicato Polka,	Clear the Track Galop,
Tritsch-Tratsch,	One Heart, One Soul,
Eatz Morgana, Mazurka,	Lob der Frauen, Mazurka,
Belle Helene, Quadrille,	Orpheus, Quadrille,

And 20 other Polkas, Mazurkas, and Quadrilles.

"Embellished with a fine portrait of Strauss, and filling 250 large music pages—it is a musical gem—indispensable to all lovers of Strauss' dance music."—*Evening Mail.*

Price, $2.50 in board covers; $3 in cloth; $4 in gilt. Sold by all Book and Music Dealers.
Now Ready, Strauss Dance Music for Violin and Piano, $1.

Try SPARKLING RUBIES, 35c, and pronounce it the best and brightest of SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOKS.

Try CHEERFUL VOICES, 50c.

The new SCHOOL SONG BOOK, by L. O. EMERSON. We shall sell 100,000 in 1873.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn, Chicago, and druggists generally.

LOTTERY.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To be Drawn in Public, March 31, 1873.
Tickets $1 Each or Six for $5.
Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Cash Prize.........$75,000	1 Cash Prize.........$25,000
1 Cash Prize.........15,000	1 Cash Prize.........10,000
1 Cash Prize.........5,000	1 Cash Prize.........4,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.
This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by His Excellency, Governor W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.
The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.
AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address
J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of Weeks & Flanders is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. Weeks continues the business, who will collect all bills and pay all indebtedness of said firm.
J. WEEKS,
F. A. FLANDERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

JUST ISSUED, THE MARCH NUMBER, WITH NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS,

Containing the opening Chapters of a CHARMING NEW SERIAL STORY,

"A PRINCESS OF THULE,"

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," etc.

CONTENTS:

1. THE BOUMI IN KABYLLA. 1. Illustrated.
2. THE NATIONAL TRANS-ALLEGHANY WATER-WAY. Illustrated. By Prof. Thomas B. Maury.
3. A PRINCESS OF THULE. A Serial Novel. Chaps. 1-3. By William Black.
4. WINTER. A Poem. By Lucy H. Hooper.
5. NEW WASHINGTON. By Chauncey Hickox.
6. IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP. By Charles Warren Stoddard.
7. HER CHANCE. A Story. By S. W. Kellogg.
8. CUBA.
9. PROBATIONER LEONHARD; Or, Three Nights in the Happy Valley. A Serial Story. Chaps. 10-15. (Concluded). By Caroline Chesebro'.
10. UNSETTLED POINTS OF ETIQUETTE.
11. THE HERMIT'S VIGIL. A Poem. By Margaret J. Preston.
12. CHATEAUBRIAND'S DUCKS. By John Esten Cooke.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP. Bacons and Baronets—Miss Neilson—General Lee Convulsed—Funerals vs. Parties—Notes.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

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Is for Sale by all Book and News Dealers.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4.00. Single number, 35 cents.
Specimen number, with Special and very Liberal Premium List and Club Rates, mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

Special Agent for the sale of the Magazine and Binding Volumes, C. S. BURROWS, 593 Wentworth-av., Chicago.

"BRESSANT,"

A NOVEL,

BY

Julian Hawthorne,

BEGUN IN THIS WEEK'S

Appletons' Journal.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:20 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 58 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th&Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 189 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:45 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	* 9:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Credit Mobilier Business; Ames Defiant; Proceedings in Congress—President's Message on the Utah Question.

SECOND PAGE—The Tribune Building: Something About the First of all the Tribunes; The Tribune and its New Mechanical Appliances and Surroundings; The Builders and the Tenants.

THIRD PAGE—The New Tribune Building [continued]—Railroad Time-Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—The Most Meritorious Subsidy; Cheap Freights East; Harlan's Absurdity—Notes and Opinion—Current News Items—Local Matters.

FIFTH PAGE—Behind the Curtain: An Interior View of Opera Management—The Law Courts—Amusements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Advertisements.

SEVENTH PAGE—Taxation of Bank Stock: Conflict of Opinion Among the Judges—The Northwestern Railway Troubles—A Swindle Exposed—Grain Doctoring—The City in Brief—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Legislative Doings at Springfield—Other State Legislatures—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Italian Opera. "Mignon." Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq. "Pygmalion and Galetea," "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Paul Pry." "O'Callaghan." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Jed; or the Lost Will." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SALT RHEUM CURED BY USING JUNIPER TAR Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

NEVER SATISFIED WITH MERELY DOING well, the Messrs. Rice, of the American House, Boston, are constantly adding every improvement that shall tend to keep their hotel in the front rank that has so long been conceded it.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—MANY HAVE BEEN HAPpy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, February 15, 1873.

The report on Senator Caldwell's case has been postponed, at his request, until the return of his counsel to Washington.

Ex-King Amadeus is at Lisbon, where he has royal quarters without the royal responsibilities which he has found so arduous and dangerous.

Representative Wood has failed again in introducing his resolution of congratulation upon the establishment of the Spanish Republic. A similar resolution in the Senate was laid over.

In the debate in the Senate, on the Naval Appropriation bill, it is stated that but a short time ago there was in the navy one commissioned officer for every four men.

Castelar, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Spanish Republic, will soon put forth an address explaining to other nations the foreign policy of the new Government.

John Gaffney was hanged yesterday at Buffalo for a wanton murder committed in a drunken brawl in one of the worst haunts of that city. In his farewell remarks on the scaffold he confessed his guilt, but pleaded that he was crazed with liquor when he did the killing.

The Speaker of the Lower House of the State Legislature tells the members that they have been sitting five weeks without doing anything. He suggests that night sessions be held and efforts made to accomplish some results before adjournment.

The representatives of the leading freight lines between the East and the West have decided, in conference at New York, not to make any reduction in freight charges. The only through line not a party to this arrangement is the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Prussia has on its hands something very like a Credit Mobilier investigation. Several officers of the Government who were charged with protecting its interests in contracts made by the State railways have permitted or contrived gross frauds. One of the guilty men is said to be a pet of Bismarck's. All of them have been called upon to explain, and resignations are beginning to flow in.

Mr. Colgate, who is the Oakes Ames of the Sherman-Garfield scandal, is reported as having said that, "if he was closely pressed, he would tell the Committee something that would astonish them." The statement contains two significant points: 1. An intimation which is confirmed by several episodes of the recent investigations, that Committees do not always press the witnesses as closely as they might; and 2. That revelations which would astonish a Congressional Committee, after the recent developments in bribery cases, must be of a terrible nature.

The indications are that the Poland Committee will report in favor of the expulsion of Oakes Ames and James Brooks, and whitewash the Congressmen who took Credit Mobilier stock as bribes. It would be a curious distinction to make, but, if it is made, it will have some good as well as bad results. Among the former will probably be a more unreserved statement by Ames of Congressional connection with Credit Mobilier than he has made heretofore. The people will then play the *role* of judge and jury, and whitewashing will become a more difficult undertaking than it seems to be under Congressional patronage.

In President Grant's opinion there is imminent danger of collision between the Mormon authorities and the Federal officers in Utah. He addresses a message on this subject to Congress, in which he says that, while the General Government desires, as far as possible, to leave the minor details of the administration of justice to local authorities, it cannot do so in cases where the result will be a conflict of authority and public disturbance. To prevent a miscarriage of justice, and to maintain the laws of the United States, he thinks that special legislation is needed for Utah. The selection of jurors must be taken out of the hands of those who are determined that no law of Congress, obnoxious to them, shall be executed, and Territorial Courts must be restrained from interfering with Federal Courts.

All the office-holding newspapers are agreed that Mr. Colfax has entirely exculpated himself in the Credit Mobilier investigation—that he has gone round the course without sweating a hair. The Indianapolis *Journal*, however, takes a different view. While accepting as true Mr. Colfax's explanation of the way he received the $1,200, it says that his South Bend speech was a "prevarication." A prevarication is a statement intended to deceive. In this case it was intended to deceive the American people. A prevarication differs from a direct lie in being rather more cowardly,—as leaving to the prevaricator some sort of hole to dart into when detected, instead of standing up like a man and taking his due punishment. We trust that the Indianapolis *Journal* weighed well the word which it employed in characterizing Mr. Colfax's South Bend speech.

Mr. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad, tells the Credit Mobilier Committee at great length what he does not know about the affairs of that Company. He does not know how many shares he held in the Contract and Finance Company, which was to the Central Pacific what the Credit Mobilier was to the Union Pacific. He does not know what dividends he received from it. He does not know how much that Company owns of the stock of the railroad. He does not know how many stockholders there are in the road, but has an impression that a dozen men control it. He does not know how much its stock is worth. He does not know what profits the Contract and Finance Company made from its contracts. He does not know who awarded the contracts to it. Mr. Huntington evidently believes, with a distinguished philosopher, that knowledge consists in tracing ignorance as far back as possible.

The result of the Electoral vote, as declared by the two Houses of Congress on Wednesday last, was as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois	286
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	42
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri	18
Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia	2
David Davis, of Illinois	1
Total, as declared	349
Rejected: The whole vote of Arkansas, 6; Louisiana, 8, and 3 votes in Georgia for Horace Greeley, deceased	17
Total of the Electoral bodies	366

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts	286
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri	47
George W. Julian, of Indiana	5
Alexander H. Colquit, of Georgia	5
John M. Palmer, of Illinois	3
Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky	3
Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts	1
William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio	1
Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky	1
Total as declared	352
Rejected: The vote of Arkansas and Louisiana, as above	14
Total of the Electoral bodies	366

THE VOTE OF STATES.

For Grant and Wilson	29 States
For Greeley and Brown	6 States
Rejected; Arkansas and Louisiana	2 States

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday. Mess pork was in good speculative demand, and 10@15c per brl higher, closing at $12.85@12.90 cash, and $13.00@13.05 seller March. Lard was moderately active, and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.37½@7.40 cash, and $7.55@7.57½ seller March. Meats were ⅛c per lb higher, at 4⅛@4¼c for shoulders, 6⅛c for short ribs, 6½c for short clear, and 8@8½c per lb for 18-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $5.05@5.10. Highwines were in fair demand and steady at 87½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active and 1⅛c higher, closing firm at $1.23⅛ cash, and $1.24⅛ seller March. Corn was less active, but a shade firmer, closing at 31c cash, and 31⅜@31½c seller March. Oats were quiet and ⅛c lower, at 26½c cash, and 26½c seller March. Rye was more active, and firmer, at 65½@66c. Barley was more active, and closed steady at 68c for cash No. 2, and 68½c for do seller March. The live hog market opened active and firm at yesterday's prices, but closed weak and 5@10c lower, closing rates being $4.25@4.65. Cattle were more active and higher, with sales at $2.50@6.50 for inferior to extra. There was a light demand for sheep, and prices were in buyers' favor.

A private letter from a large operator in Western produce in New York, to a gentleman in this city, states that a measure will be urged before the New York Legislature to restore the tolls on the Erie Canal to the figures of twenty years ago. The tolls now are 3⅓ cents on wheat, and 2⅔ cents on corn. It is proposed to add to this burden 3¼ cents on wheat, and 3 cents on corn. Under the rates of last year, the receipts of the Erie Canal, as shown by the Comptroller's report, were $2,760,147; expenses for salaries and repairs, $1,687,021, showing a surplus of $1,073,126. But this surplus of the main line was all consumed by the political paupers whom the State has quartered on her lateral canals, and their total receipts as well, and $314,373 raised by taxation besides. Doubtless, the patriotic bummers on the lateral canals, who consumed the entire receipts and profits of all her canals and $314,373 in taxes, fear their fellow-citizens will not be willing to stand such a drain on their pockets, and hence this new raid on the commerce of the West. Such an advance in freight charges would induce desperate efforts on the part of all the States and people west of Lake Michigan to open the St. Lawrence route for large sea-going vessels, producing in the end such a reduction of freights as would bring down the tolls of the Erie Canal with a rush. Better by far for her to enlarge her Erie Canal to the largest size possible, make the toll charges only so much as will keep it in order, and close all the lateral canals that cannot be made to pay expenses. Then the Empire State may hope to retain the commerce of the States west of Lake Michigan.

In commenting upon a proposition now before the New York Assembly to build a ship-canal from Fort Edward to Whitehall, thereby connecting Lake Champlain with the Hudson River, and completing an unbroken line of water communication from Lake Michigan to tide-water, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says, in effect, that the enlargement of the Welland Canal would be useless unless the St. Lawrence Canals were likewise enlarged. This is true. But the same journal adds: "As regards the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals, that is an improvement which even the imaginative Canadians have not commenced to talk about yet. The canals are cut through solid rock for long distances, and to make them of sufficient capacity to float vessels of 1,200 or 1,500 tons burden, would require the expenditure of a fabulous amount of money, and it would take several years to complete them." The facts are, that the Canadians have been talking about the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals for ten years, and that, two years ago, a careful estimate of the feasibility and cost of the undertaking was made under Government authority. The report stated that the Welland, St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and Chambly Canals could be enlarged, and the Bay Verte constructed, for $19,000,000, about one-half of which would be expended upon the Welland Canal alone. This would leave about $6,000,000 as the expense of enlarging the St. Lawrence Canals, which are as follows: The Lachine Canal, 8½ miles long; the Beauharnois Canal at Cascades and Cedar Rapids, 11¼ miles; Cornwall Canal at Long Sault, 14 miles; the Iroquois Canal, at the Galops, 7⅝ miles, and two small canals, which, together, are 4¾ miles long. The whole length of all the canals is 43⅝ miles, with 270 feet of lockage. If, in addition to this, a canal can be constructed by the State of New York for $8,000,000, which would connect Lake Champlain and the Hudson, the whole scheme of making a through water route for large vessels would not involve that "fabulous amount of money" which the *Commercial Advertiser* seems to think that the St. Lawrence Canals would cost. The more intelligent newspapers of New York admit that cheaper transportation from the West is as much to the interest of the East as of the West, and are giving the Welland and St. Lawrence water route serious and favorable consideration.

THE MOST MERITORIOUS SUBSIDY.

There are about fifteen or eighteen bills now pending before Congress, having for their purpose the granting of from $200,000 to $800,000 each per annum to enable somebody to start a line of steamships to carry the mails. If all these bills were to pass,—and there is no reason why one should pass and not all the others,—they would entail on the United States an annual charge for carrying the ocean mails of five or six millions of dollars. Last week, there came a statement that even Senator Logan, of Illinois, sharing the anxiety to have the mails carried cheaply over the ocean, had introduced a bill to subsidize somebody to enable that person to build steamships for the ocean trade.

It is a remarkable fact that never in the history of the United States have the ocean mails been carried so cheaply and with so little delay as now. There are ten or twelve ocean steamers leaving the Atlantic ports every day, and every one of them will carry the mails, asking no compensation beyond the two cents per letter charged for the postage; and, if they were allowed to do so, they would carry the mails for $5, or even $1, a bag. What they receive for carrying the mails is pure profit. In the face of this existing fact, of the transportation of all the foreign mails free of cost, the anxiety of Senators and Representatives to get $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 a year to pay out to somebody for that service is remarkable. We believe Mr. Pomeroy alone is the father of several ocean steamer subsidy bills. He is extremely anxious to pay something extra for carrying the mails, which are now carried free of cost to the Government.

We are opposed to subsidies. We object to taxing the people to build railroads to be owned and managed for the profit of private corporations; we object to taxing the whole country for building steamboats for Jones and Smith; we object to taxing the country to pay Brown $7 a ton on the iron he makes, in addition to his profit. We object to any taxation of the country to guarantee any man, or class of men, a profit on their trade or business. We especially object to taxes to build steamships to carry the ocean mails, when there is a strong competition between the present steamships to carry the mails free of cost to the country. But, if there is to be any subsidizing of anybody for the benefit of any class, we suggest that it be after the following manner:

Corn is now selling in Central Illinois at 18 cents; it is selling in New York at 67 cents, and in London at 92 cents. It costs 49 cents to get it from Illinois to New York, and 25 cents from New York to London. New we propose, if Congress is to go into the subsidy business at all, that it vote out of the Treasury to any railroad, that will carry corn from Illinois to New York at 20 cents per bushel, a subsidy equal to 29 cents for every bushel it shall carry; and that it vote to every steamship carrying corn from New York to London a subsidy equal to 20 cents per bushel. In this way the purchaser will pay 34 cents freight on his corn from Illinois to London, and the Government will pay 40 cents. The price of corn remaining the same in England, our people, instead of receiving 18 cents per bushel, will receive 48 cents per bushel. According to high authority, the 25 cents per bushel we now pay for freights on corn from New York to London is so much national wealth cast into the sea, and, as we exported last year 34,000,000 of bushels of corn, we will save from the depths of the ocean a sum equal to 20 cents per bushel on perhaps three times that amount. It is the settled policy of this Government that, whenever a man has a small workshop to make corset eyelets, or to grind Peruvian bark, or mustard, or to make shoe-laces or shoe-bindings, and he cannot make any money because other articles of the same kind can be purchased for less money, the Government must levy a tax upon the whole people in order that this person, engaged in a non-paying business, may have large profits therefrom. Ever since 1861, the ingenuity of Congress has been perplexed to find out persons engaged in non-productive occupations, that it may levy taxes upon the whole people, to pay over to these unfortunate toilers to make them rich.

Now, in carrying out this policy, we come to the producers of corn. We have before us the exhibit of a farmer in Illinois, who last year produced 30,000 bushels of corn. This corn he sold at the nearest station for 19 cents per bushel, it being of fine quality. His account stood thus:

Sold 30,000 bushels of corn at 19c		$5,700
Cost of corn in crib at 13c	$3,900	
Cost of shelling, etc., at 1½c	450	
Hauling to railroad station at 3c	900	
		5,250
Excess of receipts		$450

From this $450 he had to pay for his own labor, care, and time, purchase of horses and implements, pay taxes on the large farm, repair his fences, and cover interest on the value of his land and improvements. Of course he is largely out of pocket. He cannot go on with his business without ruin. He must be subsidized or perish. When the price of iron falls, the clarion voice of Kelley is heard announcing that unless there be a subsidy instantly voted the furnaces of Pennsylvania will be put out, and Congress hastens to vote fifteen or twenty millions a year to pay these gentlemen for not putting out their furnaces. But now the whole Valley of the Mississippi must stop planting corn, and why not subsidize the producers of corn as well as the producers of iron? We, insist therefore, that if there is to be any more subsidizing from the Treasury, that it shall be in behalf of the producers of corn. Let the Government pay two-thirds of the freight on corn to New York, and four-fifths of the ocean freight to London, and, though the subsidy will be a large one, it will be in favor of a class that has heretofore paid all other subsidies, and has never yet received a penny. Let us have an American line of American steamers, devoted exclusively to carrying American corn! Let us have the National Treasury pay to the railroads, instead of to Oakes Ames and his wretched gang of corruptionists, the freight on American corn from the farm-yard to the ocean. The steamers that carry the corn can afford to carry the mails for nothing, and let the American flag float proudly over this great realization of subsidy as a principle of political economy.

We hope that some Senator or Representative, when these steamship subsidy bills come up, will move to strike out the expenditure for carrying the mails, and insert one for carrying corn. We have many tens of millions of bushels of corn to sell, if Congress will only pay the overland and ocean freights. We can feed all Europe. If Congress will only provide railroads and steamships to carry this corn at the public expense, we of the West will guarantee to double our corn crops every year, and become, through the operation of the subsidy and tariff business, the wonder of the world.

CHEAP FREIGHTS EAST.

We cheerfully give place to the following note from a gentleman who for nearly half a century has been actively engaged in our lake commerce:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice an article in your issue of this morning headed, "Cheap Freights East." In it you call upon the different railway companies centering in this city from the West, to interest themselves in the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, or the building of the Georgian Bay Canal. Now it strikes me that a better policy for these roads to pursue would be to build 20 or 30 steamers of the large capacity of some now running between this city and Buffalo, and run them under their own management. It is proven that such steamers can make good dividends by a charge of 5 cents per bushel. Rest assured that by the time they are ready the Erie canal will be so enlarged as to add 25 per cent to its capacity. Furthermore, the Central Railroad will soon have laid down two new tracks; the Erie, a third rail; the Midland will also be extended to Buffalo; and the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Road will soon be opened to a connection with the Pennsylvania Central, forming a new line from Lake Erie to New York. This makes one road with four tracks; three roads with one track, besides the Erie Canal, which, despite reports to the contrary, I assert has never yet been taxed to its utmost capacity. C.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1873.

The suggestion that our railway lines build large steamers to carry grain to Buffalo at cheap rates is worthy of careful consideration by their managers. The New York Central and the Grand Trunk have had a line of propellers in successful operation for several years past. They have the advantage of a certainty of freights Westward from those roads, and there has been no lack of Eastern-bound cargoes. Is not the control of some railway from Buffalo to the seaboard essential to the success of the plan proposed by our correspondent to our Western railway managers? Is not the scheme already concluded by the propeller lines of the Erie and the New York Central Railways? But that must be left for the railway managers to decide.

The new tracks on the New York Central Railway and the lines noticed by our correspondent will afford some relief and add much-needed facilities to Western commerce. But they are entirely inadequate to its wants. Freights by lake and canal last year, or by propeller to Buffalo, and rail to New York, were 23.4 cents for corn, and 25.2 cents for wheat. By sail and canal, including handling at Buffalo, they were 23 to 25 cents. Owing to the pressure of an immense crop and inadequate means of shipment, the rates were from 3 to 5 cents above the usual figures of former years. With our increased production and consequent fall in prices, still cheaper freight than the railways can ever give us, or probably the enlarged Erie Canal as well, must be secured in order to afford our farmers a reasonable reward for their toil. The trouble will always be found between Lake Michigan and the seaboard till the St. Lawrence route, for vessels of 1,000 or 1,200 tons burden, is open to the commerce of the West. By that we can certainly lay down a bushel of wheat or corn at tide-water for about 12 to 14 cents, and place it on the docks at Liverpool for about 20 cents. And besides, the channel will have a capacity adequate to the magnitude of our commerce. All the railways that can be built Eastward must still leave the opening of this great highway a pressing necessity to the prosperity of the railways and the people living west of Lake Michigan. How that can be done in the shortest time is the problem of the hour.

HARLAN'S ABSURDITY.

And now comes Mr. Harlan to the confessional, and seeks to relieve his conscience, and obtain absolution, by explaining how he happened to have $10,000 of Mr. Durant's money in his pocket, when he was Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Durant, at that time, being Vice President and Acting Manager of the Union Pacific Road. There have been many remarkable displays of twistings, and turnings, and some astonishing exhibitions of agility in creeping out of small holes, since the Credit Mobilier investigations were first instituted, but Mr. Harlan has shown an ability for going in larger and coming out thinner, which has not been surpassed by any other one of the victims of Oakes Ames and Credit Mobilier. In delivering himself of this very remarkable confession, Mr. Harlan has probably satisfied but one person in the United States of his innocence, and that person is Mr. Harlan. At the outset, Mr. Harlan makes the admission that, in reply to Mr. Durant's question whether he felt any interest in the Iowa election of 1865, he replied that he did; whereupon Mr. Durant replied that if he needed any help he would furnish it. Mr. Harlan took good care to notify Mr. Durant of his promise, and the contribution was immediately forthcoming in the form of checks made payable to Mr. Harlan's order, which he indorsed and negotiated in New York. This much Mr. Harlan confesses, although his memory is so treacherous that he cannot remember whether it was $10,000 or $5,000. This, however, is immaterial. The principle involved is all the same. Having proceeded thus far, Mr. Harlan appears in the *role* of the "Artful Dodger." First, he seeks to make it appear that the contribution came from Mr. Durant personally, and not from the treasury of the Company; and, with a meekness and complacency worthy of a saint, desires it to be understood that if it had been made by the Company through Mr. Durant, then it would have been his duty to have restored it at once. Impressed with this belief, he consulted such authorities as Oakes Ames and John B. Alley, and was assured by these two veracious gentlemen that it couldn't have been so, whereupon Mr. Harlan was satisfied. But does Mr. Harlan suppose, or does he imagine that any one supposes, that Messrs. Ames and Alley would have acknowledged that the contribution came from the Company? Does Mr. Harlan suppose or imagine that any one supposes that Mr. Durant was personally interested to such a degree in the Iowa election as to take $10,000 out of his pocket and give it to Mr. Harlan? It will take a more astute special pleader than Mr. Harlan to convince people that Mr. Durant, Vice President of the Union Pacific Road, who had no private axes to grind in the Iowa election, would deliberately give him $10,000 out of his own pocket, without charging it to the Company, who had a great many axes to grind in every State election in 1865.

It may be assumed, as a general rule of action, that men, especially Vice Presidents and managers of railroads, do not give away $10,000 without expecting some consideration for it. Any other assumption would involve a degree of generosity too sublime for terrestrial consideration. Mr. Harlan says when he received this money he was Secretary of the Interior. For what purpose was $10,000 given by Mr. Durant to the Secretary of the Interior? Surely for an equivalent. What was that equivalent? Surely, official acts as Secretary of the Interior. Any other construction of this business operation would be a contradiction of one of the first principles of human nature. Mr. Durant, as we have said, had no personal interest in the Iowa election. As Vice President of the Union Pacific, however, he did have an interest in the Iowa election, and a very lively interest in the Secretary of the Interior. He could best express his interest, indeed, in the Iowa election, by taking $10,000 worth of interest in the Secretary, as the latter had already informed him how much he was interested in that election. Mr. Harlan indeed seems to have taken it for granted that the public might accept this view of the transaction, and seeks to break its force by declaring that under the law, as fast as the contractors finished forty miles of road, they reported to the President, who sent out Commissioners to examine and accept it, whereupon the Company became entitled to the land-grants and bonds. This is the feeblest and lamest plea in defence which has yet been offered by any of the officials implicated in corruptions. It is the truth, with a falsehood coiled snugly in the centre of it. Mr. Harlan well knows that the Secretary of the Interior acts upon his own motion in all matters pertaining to his own department, the same as the other Secretaries in their respective departments. He himself sends out the Commissioners. They report to him, and he accepts for the President. The President does not perform the work of the Secretary of the Interior, and does not interfere with it. Such a plea as this virtually amounts to a concession of guilt in the premises. If Mr. Harlan had no other excuse to make than that Mr. Durant could not have expected any consideration for his contribution, and that he, as Secretary of the Interior, could not have rendered him any equivalent for the money, he had much better have kept his mouth closed entirely. Of what possible value was it to Mr. Durant to know that Mr. Harlan was interested in the Iowa election, and pay him $10,000 for the information, if Mr. Durant did not expect some consideration from him as Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Pacific Road? The absurdity of Mr. Harlan's statement is only equalled by the rankness of the hypocrisy which is revealed through its thin texture. He must try again before he can clear himself of Mr. Durant's ten-thousand-dollar douceur.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Two Administration papers at DesMoines, the *Register* and the *Republican*, organs of opposing factions, are going into action full shotted with damaging facts (if each can be believed) concerning corruptions in the Republican party; and, if the warfare does not stop—"for the sake of the cause,"—there will be a memorable list of killed and wounded. The 60,000 Republican majority in Iowa is greatly endangered by these things.

—The Davenport *Gazette* (Administration) forecasts the future, and says:

> It is quite clear that the control of railroad fares and freight will be the issue on which the next Legislature [of Iowa] will be chosen. The law is bound to go on the statute-book, either now or a year hence.

—The Buffalo *Express* (Administration) says:

> The first thing to be done is to stop bribery. The country and the Republican party have both got about to the "jumping-off place" in such matters. A little way ahead is ruin for both.

—We quote from a Washington letter in the Portland *Oregonian*, which names among Oregonians in town:

> Colonel W. W. Chapman, President of the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad, who is determined to keep that enterprise before the public as an important and national work, which it is. As the Colonel was a delegate from Iowa thirty-five years ago, he still has the privilege of the floor, and enjoys being among the members. The Hon. George E. Cole, who was formerly delegate from Washington, is interested with Chapman, and has the same privilege.

—Through the action of a South Carolina Judge, the trial of Senator-elect Patterson, of that State, has been postponed for one year.

—The Boston *Advertiser*, an organ of the Administration, says:

> Senator Pomeroy's denial of the charge of bribery is as broad and sweeping as the charge itself. If he can sustain his denial by evidence, the Senate will have an account to settle with his successor.

—In addressing a body of Ohio Republicans, in Columbus, the 12th, Governor Noyes, who hopes to be re-elected next October, felicitated his friends on being rid of a list of persons named, saying:

> Think of it! In Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, one of the ablest, perhaps one of the purest, party leaders; General Banks, another able leader; in New York, Mr. Fenton, and that distinguished journalist whose tragic end makes it difficult to speak of him without tears; in Ohio, men equally admired and trusted by the party; in Illinois, Mr. Trumbull and General Palmer; in Missouri, the eloquent Schurz. They came to the precipice, they leaned over into the vortex, made a plunge; there was a ripple over their dead bodies, and the Republican party went right on to victory. [Applause.]

How thankful the Republican party should be, to be sure, that, after such losses, Henry Wilson, Oakes Ames, Colfax, Harlan, Pomeroy, Caldwell, the two Pattersons, and "men equally admired and trusted," are spared alive.

—In fixing up the election returns of Arkansas last November, it was necessary to make Grant's majority more than 3,000 in order to save all the candidates on the State ticket, some of whom (and, most important, the candidates for Supreme Judges) had run far behind. Besides, 3,146 majority for Grant looked imposing. It was an oversight, perhaps, that Colonel Hynes, Liberal, who ran ahead of his ticket, was permitted to have 246 majority for Congress-at-Large, by which majority he has been declared elected. But the votes in the three separate districts for Congress have never been officially counted and declared, or had not been Feb. 10, on which day a resolution of inquiry was introduced in the Legislature. The trouble is, that the Congressional district votes will expose the fraud in the State vote, and, besides, some blundering "adjuster" has made sorry work of the returns committed to him.

—Lieutenant Governor Mueller, of Ohio, has determined to withdraw from the field of politics.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has been giving the whole of its strict Administration-supporting energies to the Credit Mobilier question with the following result:

> It will be remembered that public opinion was "suspended" some time ago at the request of Brothers Pomeroy and Colfax. Information reaches us that within the last two or three days it has been cut down and found to be in exactly the same condition as when it was hung up.

—Short as is the time since the Presidential election, the masses begin to see that the cause of Liberal Reform was not only right in itself, but its representative men alone were capable of vindicating the integrity and honor of the country. Were the vote to be taken over again now, the popular verdict would be nearly unanimously reversed.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—In late years Senators have become the creatures of powerful corporations. They are made and unmade by them. The Senate is filling up with inferior men, who, having reached office corruptly, will thereafter legislate corruptly. If they were the tools of corporations before election, they will be nothing less afterward.—*San Francisco Bulletin (Administration).*

—The people are honest, whatever the politicians may be. And, if our public men can no longer be trusted in places of power, let them be thrust out and honester men be put in their places.—*Rock Island Union (Postmaster).*

—Among the miscellaneous appropriations reported to the House last Tuesday, we find an item of $200,000 "for the preservation of army clothing and equipage." According to a Washington telegram, the Committee which recommends this appropriation has discovered that the change of uniform of the army last fall involves a loss on sale as refuse of about $9,000,000 worth of uniforms previously manufactured and now on hand. As this loss falls on the popular pocket, the proprietors of that pocket would like to know why the old style of uniform was not adhered to, at least until the old stock on hand was exhausted? Who is responsible for the clumsy management which leaves $9,000,000 worth of material to be sold for a song because the War Department has decreed it out of fashion? And what guaranty have we that the present uniform will not be abandoned in a few years, and thus throw $9,000,000 more in old clothes on the market? Where is Belknap? Let him rise and explain.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—There is a neat little family affair or ring in the Treasury Department that is exceedingly interesting. The head of this is the great Syndicate himself, the financial grocer of Groton. A Mr. Hammond, Custodian of Dies, is a cousin to the financial G. Mr. Hammond is a superannuated banker, but as Custodian he will do. Mr. Beamis, Superintendent of paper mills where the famous fibre paper is manufactured, is a brother-in-law of the financial G. of G. Then we find that Mr. McCartee is blessed in the same way. The chief clerk or bookkeeper is McCartee's brother. Mr. Williams, sizer and finisher of bonds, is full cousin of Mr. Mc. Now, considering the rule that no two of a family can hold places in the Treasury, here are two families pretty well provided for, and the Civil Service Reform somewhat scoffed at.—*Washington Capital.*

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Important Decision by the Illinois Supreme Court.

The City Cannot Sell Its Own Property for Taxes.

The subjoined decision, recently delivered by Justice Walker, of the Supreme Court, will be found to be of interest, as it settles the question that the city has no right to sell its own property for taxes. The title of the case was, "George Taylor, Comptroller of the City of Chicago, *vs.* the People, *ex rel.* W. K. Reed," an appeal from the Circuit Court of Cook County:

> This was a proceeding by mandamus, instituted by appellee in the Circuit Court of Cook County, against the Comptroller of the City of Chicago, to compel the payment of a sum of money to appellee. It appears from the record that the Board of Public Works levied a special assessment on a lot belonging to the city. It not having been paid, it was advertised, and other steps taken, which resulted in a sale of the lot for the satisfaction of the assessment, and it was purchased by one John Forsythe for $122.23, the amount of the assessment imposed upon this lot and costs; that on making this sale, the City Collector gave to him a certificate of purchase of the premises; that afterwards, and before the time allowed for redemption had expired, Forsythe sold and assigned the certificate of purchase to relator; that before the expiration of two years from the time the sale was made, the City Comptroller directed the Treasurer to transfer from the general fund of the city $244.46 and credit the same to the personal redemption fund, and he received the Treasurer's voucher therefor, and filed the same in his office, and made an entry of the facts on the records of his office; that subsequently relator surrendered his certificate of purchase to the Comptroller, and demanded of him a warrant on the Treasurer for double the amount of the purchase money paid at the sale of the lot, but he refused to draw such a warrant in favor of relator; that the money thus ordered to be transferred by the Comptroller from the general to the personal fund cannot be paid out of the Treasury except on the warrant of the Comptroller. The Court below having sustained a demurrer to the return from which these facts appear, a judgment awarding a peremptory writ of mandamus was rendered, and defendant brings the case to this Court on appeal.
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> There is no express provision of the charter of the city which authorizes taxes or special assessments for improvements to be made on the real estate of the city, and from the very nature and the purpose of creating such a body we cannot imply such a power. The city or its officers would, in the absence of such express authority, have no power to tax its property for the purpose of raising revenue for the city; nor can it impose such a burden as an assessment to improve the streets. The charter has required the city, out of its Treasury, to pay such portion of the expenses of such improvements as cannot be levied on property benefited thereby, and, in levying the assessment, an estimate should be made of the benefits that will be derived by the real estate owned by the city from the construction of the improvement; but in such cases the money cannot be assessed up, or made out of, the city property. It should be directly paid by the Treasury, and thus bear its due proportion of the expense. It is true, in the case of Scammon v. the City of Chicago, 42 Ill., 192, it was said that the real estate of the city benefited by such an improvement should be assessed, but we did not say, nor do we intend to say, that it should be advertised and sold like property of individuals. Such assessment is made when the amount is ascertained which shall be paid for the improvement by the city out of the general fund. When this sale was made, the city charter provided "that no property belonging to the City of Chicago should be sold or conveyed, except upon a vote of three-fourths of all the Aldermen by law authorized to be elected." How can it be contended that the officers may disregard this prohibition, and effect a sale either intentionally or through negligence or incompetency? As a general rule of uniform application, an act cannot be done indirectly which is prohibited from being done directly. The law is subject to no such reproach, as that its provisions may be evaded, and its requirements thus disregarded. The officers who acted in this case could not directly sell this property, nor could they inaugurate proceedings for the purpose, or which would produce that result. The only means by which the city or its officers could sell this property was in the manner pointed out in the charter. The Collector acted without power, and all of the proceedings by him were without warrant and void. Hence the purchaser acquired no lien on the property. In the case of the City of Chicago v. Hasley, 25 Ill., 596, it was held that *fieir facias* execution could not be issued against a municipal corporation. And this sale was made under if not special *fieir facias*, under process which answers the same purpose, and is intended to produce similar results; the sale and divestiture of title in case a redemption is not made.
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> But it is urged that the city having, through its officers, made the assessment, given the notice, applied for and obtained the judgment, and made the sale, it is estopped from denying the power and escaping liability, as though they had possessed full power. As a general rule, so far as we know, the acts of an officer which are prohibited by law are utterly void and incapable of ratification, and estop no one, whether officers or strangers. These acts being void in their inception, remain so, and no rights can be acquired under them. At such a sale, the rule of *caveat emptor* applies, and it is for the purchaser to see that there is power to make the sale, and the character of rights, if any, he acquires thereby. But the city or its officers have no right to protect themselves by their unauthorized act in acquiring and holding money to which they are not entitled. To permit them to do so would be to sanction wrong, if not fraud. The city, by the illegal acts of the officers, has in its Treasury the money paid on the purchase of this lot, and it has the money wrongfully, and has no right to hold it. And, although there was no such sale as could affect the rights of the city, and as the officers of the city were not authorized to redeem from such sale, still they have no shadow of a right to retain the money received on the sale. The mandamus should therefore have required the Comptroller to issue his warrant for the sum paid to the Collector by the purchaser at the sale. But it was error to require the payment of double that sum, as though a redemption had been made, and for that error the judgment of the Court below is reversed, and the cause remanded.

THE TREMONT HOUSE ROBBERS

The Cause of Justice Nearly Defeated Yesterday Morning.

Disgraceful Attempt to Liberate Two Notorious Thieves.

Superintendent Washburn's Prompt Action Averts the Catastrophe.

James R. Barron, *alias* Brown, and Ignatius Schorn, two men who are charged with having committed the Tremont House robbery some weeks ago, wherein the travelling agent of a New York wholesale jewelry house lost between $15,000 and $20,000 worth of goods, were arraigned before Justice Scully, at the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning. The public is sufficiently acquainted with the history of the crime, and the way in which the arrest of the supposed thieves was accomplished, both having been fully explained in THE TRIBUNE. One Trude, a young lawyer, who has gained some notoriety among a certain class of people, owing to the part he took in a recent case where a crowd of gamblers appeared as complainants, and the city as defendant, represented the prisoners. As soon as the case was called, an affidavit for a change of *venue* was read, and the Court granted a change to Justice Vant Woud, whose office is situated at the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets. The prisoners were brought thither, and, when they were properly before the Justice, Trude objected to the proceedings because the police authorities could not produce the papers showing that the men were legally in custody. He asked for the discharge of the prisoners, as the officers had violated a State law, which reads: "A man cannot be committed to prison except by virtue of process." It did not appear that that process had been used, and, accordingly, the arrest was unauthorized and illegal.

Detective Tyrrell, who made the arrest, replied that the prisoners were found with a large quantity of the stolen property in their possession, and that, therefore, no warrant was necessary. If the Justice allowed them to escape, he (Tyrrell) would be compelled to retain them in custody, and bring them before another tribunal.

Superintendent Washburn, who was also present, supported the detective in his determination.

Several law-books were examined by the Justice before he ventured to say anything, Trude meanwhile keeping up a vigorous jabber in behalf of his clients, and against the police. When the necessary information had been ascertained, Vant Woud remarked that the prisoners had taken a change of *venue* from Justice Scully to himself, and, as no papers which enumerated the alleged crimes had been produced before him, it was his duty to discharge the prisoners. If he held them in custody without the necessary legal documents giving him jurisdiction over them, he laid himself liable to prosecution for contempt, which was a very unpleasant alternative.

Superintendent Washburn objected to such hasty proceedings, and demanded that the case be continued for an hour in order to give him an opportunity to secure a lawyer, and conduct the trial in a proper manner.

The Justice refused to comply. He seemed anxious that the prisoners should be discharged without delay, and he accordingly notified them that they were at liberty to go where they pleased without the interference of police officers.

Barron and Schorn arose, and were about to leave the Court-room, when Tyrrell and another officer named Hogan interfered. The latter seized Schorn, clasped his wrist with the "come-alongs," and had him down on the sidewalk before any of his friends up stairs could realize what had become of him. Tyrrell caught Barron by the collar and informed him that he was still a prisoner. The thief drew back and struck the detective in the face with all his might. The blow rather confused the officer, and before he could recover his self-possession, two or three more blows were planted in the same spot, with telling effect. Tyrrell's right cheek was badly cut, and his eye was almost closed. Being a powerful man, he soon brought Barron to the floor, and would have pounded him as he deserved, but for the Superintendent, who cried out, "Hold on there, Tyrrell, don't abuse a prisoner!" The voice of the eminent Vant Woud was then heard above the general din which prevailed. Referring to Tyrrell, who was then struggling with the wiley and desperate thief, he said: "I fine that officer $5 for contempt of Court, and commit him until the fine is paid." Half a dozen pocketbooks were instantly produced, but the Superintendent would not allow any person to pay the Justice's bill but himself.

The scene in the Court-room during the quarrel was interesting to those who kept cool and attended to their own business. The room was pretty well filled with men, many of whom were the particular friends of the thieves, and who would have done anything in their power to get them free. The prompt and energetic action of Superintendent Wasburn, Detective Tyrrell, and some other officers who were called up from the street overawed them, however, and Barron was conveyed to the Madison Street Station in safety, followed by a large and excited crowd. When the people could be induced to walk away from the station, the prisoners were brought to Police Headquarters, where they are now locked up.

There seems to be no reason why Vant Woud should have acted as he did. He would not wait to hear the evidence against the thieves, but discharged them on a technical point of law, which would have been set aside by the sworn statement of any of the witnesses. It could have been proved that the prisoners, when arrested, had in their possession a quantity of the stolen property, and that memoranda were found upon them showing where the remainder was secreted. The police authorities are determined that these men shall not escape on any technicality, as they have every reason to believe that they committed all the other hotel robberies. It is not known, however, what course will now be pursued, as the Superintendent has not yet arrived at a decision.

Vant Woud's clerk appeared to have as little sense as Vant Woud himself. During the excitement in the Court-room he drew a revolver from a recess at the rear of his pantaloons, and flourished it around in dangerous proximity to the heads of some reporters who were sitting at a table near him. Three of the newspaper men immediately adjourned to an adjoining closet, leaving THE TRIBUNE's representative alone with the infuriated limb of the law. It was only the work of an instant for THE TRIBUNE man to disarm the clerical desperado, and then the gallant note-takers, who were watching the proceedings from their hiding place, returned into the presence of the assembled multitude with great bravery. The murderous weapon of Vant Woud's sanguinary warrant-filler was put out of his reach. Boys of his mental calibre and condition in life should not play with such tools.

Senator Ames, of Mississippi, has a constituent who desires to take out a patent on a plan which he has invented for the suppression of civil warfare in the future. His petition was presented in Congress the other day. After reciting, by way of preamble, that the demagogues of the country have discovered that portions of the Constitution are unconstitutional, he desires that the Secretary of State shall keep a list of all persons who propose a civil war, that they may be kept in readiness to be shot at any time on the order of the President or Governor of any State, or, in case of hostilities, that they may be put in the front ranks of the army during the fighting. This gentleman should be adopted as a *protege* by the Universal Peace Association.

An evening paper has retracted with considerable earnestness certain statements into which it was drawn by one of its correspondents affecting the character of the leading representatives of the Michigan Central Railroad in this city, implicating them in dishonest transportation schemes. As THE TRIBUNE refused originally to give place to the accusations, it would not feel called upon to refer to the matter, but for the occasion afforded to express the confidence and high esteem in which H. E. Sargent and his associates are held in this city. The complete refutation of the injurious assault upon them is no less than was expected.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

An Interior View of Italian Opera Management.

Interview with Mr. Max Maretzek.

History of His Difficulty with Lucca's Agent.

The Ex-London Manager's Career in America.

The attendance at McVicker's Theatre during the recent season shows the interest felt in opera, as it is observed superficially. Of the private life of operatic people but little is apparent to the general public. The singer is only seen warbling his costly notes in the foreground of gorgeous scenery, arranged in tights, spangles, silk, purple and fine linen. His history is veiled in obscurity; his business connections with the troupe, his loves, hopes, fears, jealousies, are as a sealed book to the spectator who occupies the high-priced seat in the parquet or dress-circle. Exactly how the tenor is transformed from a king, duke, bandit, or peasant to an ordinary citizen, no one knows. How the prima donna, who emerges upon the stage like a butterfly from its cocoon, again becomes a common woman in the simplest attire, coolly selecting the bone for her soup, or the joint for the prandial roast, is a matter of indifference so long as her last cadence lingers sweetly in the ear. Operatic people have the reputation of being sensitive as to their own rights and privileges, and a little jealous of their associates. Rumors of their differences occasionally reach the public, and now and then when there is a *contretemps*, when an opera is changed for the alleged illness of an artist, the curtain rises just a little, and common people get a glimpse of what is behind it. Even the most cunning hand may sometimes be detected in pulling the most carefully concealed wires. Operatic managers do not rest upon beds of roses. Rumors have been flying about the city for some days to the effect that all was not peace and harmony in the troupe that has, for the last two weeks, been ministering to the pleasure of our citizens. Several changes in the original programme have made the public suspicious in regard to the secret causes of the difficulty. Induced by these reports, and desiring to learn something from so excellent an impresario as Maretzek, what he might have to say on the general subject of operatic management, a reporter called upon that gentleman yesterday at the Gardner House. He found him in one of the handsomest rooms in the hostelry, the windows looking down upon a dreary vacuum in the burnt district. Maretzek is still the same kind, pleasant, genial soul as when he first commenced his career in this country, nearly a quarter of a century ago. Fifty years have failed to draw any decided lines in his handsome features, or to make his step less elastic. As he has borne his successes with humility, so he has taken his disappointments mildly.

The reporter found the manager accessible. He looked out of the window and commented on the dreariness of the scene.

"Yes," said Maretzek, with just the slightest and most agreeable German accent, "the prospect is not cheerful, but then, you know" (with a significant look, and a light touch upon the sleeve of his auditor), "we didn't come to Chicago to see the city."

The social civilities having been observed, the reporter launched at once into the heart of the subject.

Reporter—What is the usual manner of organizing an opera troupe?

Mr. Maretzek—We are about 3,000 miles from the base of musical supplies. It is impossible to attempt a season of opera with any degree of certainty, unless you have a double troupe. That means about four prima donnas, two first tenors, two baritones, and two bases. Even thus equipped, it is impossible to avoid sometimes disappointing the public. In Europe the difficulties are not so great. There, when a singer is sick, and unable to appear, his place can be supplied in 24 hours by means of the telegraph, musicians are so numerous in Continental cities. This causes one of the greatest difficulties that a manager has to encounter. Singers know that they are indispensable to him, and think that they can do what they please in a country of liberty. The manager is always in hot water. There are always inside troubles, and complications, and difficulties, and jealousies, that outsiders know nothing about.

R.—But prima donnas now have an agent of their own?

Mr. M.—Yes, that is a wheel within a wheel, which is an endless source of perplexity.

R.—How long has it been a custom for singers to have a separate agent?

Mr. M.—The custom is of recent origin. For many years, in Europe, great singers have negotiated for a small per cent with managers for the service of prima donnas, but that has been the end of the matter. They never travelled with them. It is only a few years since managers in America have discovered this new kind of industry. The agent who negotiated the engagement of the artist with the manager comes to this country with his prima donna, travels everywhere with the troupe, watches over her with the care shown by a hen for one solitary chicken, and makes no end of trouble in the troupe. This is according to the recent experience of all American managers.

R.—When did you make the contract with Miss Kellogg for the present season of opera?

Mr. M.—About a year ago; she was the first artist of the troupe engaged. The contract was made before her last visit to London.

R.—What portion of her repertory was included in this contract?

Mr. M.—"Traviata," "Lucia," "Martha," "Faust," "Poliuto," "Rigoletto," "Crispino," "Linda," "Sonnambula," and "Barbiere." It was also specified that she might be asked to sing other operas, of which the names were not given.

(The contract was shown the reporter.)

R.—When was your contract made with Madame Lucca?

Mr. M.—About the month of May last.

R.—What opera or *roles* is she under contract to sing for you?

Mr. M.—*Valentine*, in "The Huguenots;" *Selika*, in "L'Africaine;" *Margaret*, in "Faust;" *Zerlina*, in "Fra Diavolo;" *Zerlina*, in "Don Giovanni;" *Cherubino*, in "Le Nozze di Figaro;" *Mignon*, and *Leonora*, in "Favorita." This does not include her whole repertory. She has been singing a good many years, and has others, of course.

R.—I see that both Miss Kellogg and Madame Lucca are under contract to sing in "Faust."

Mr. M.—Yes, but it is not specified in Miss Kellogg's contract that no one else shall sing the *role*. Madame Lucca's contract declares that "no one else" shall sing these parts, or any of them, unless in the illness of Madame Lucca. The contract was drawn up by Longley, of London, and is a specimen of Jarrett's sharp practice. It is almost an exact copy of his contract with Nilsson and Strakosch.

R.—How long has Mr. Jarrett been in this country?

Mr. M.—About three years; he came first with Nilsson, and was with her for two seasons.

R.—What were his relations to Strakosch?

Mr. M.—It was his business to make Strakosch stick to the point of his agreement by means of what Americans call "bullying." Things had to go to suit his convenience. Strakosch is a man of quiet temper, and they had no open quarrels, but they parted bitter enemies.

R.—Did he part with Nilsson on good terms?

Mr. M.—As far as my knowledge extends, he did not.

R.—What was the trouble between them?

Mr. M.—Well, I suppose Nilsson was not satisfied because he began to advertise Lucca long before he was through with her. I don't know that he made the contract with Lucca before he left Nilsson, but he was negotiating with her.

R.—Did he try to revenge himself on Nilsson after returning to England? Americans noticed that she was severely criticised by the London press when she reappeared there after her two years in America.

Mr. M.—It was so said. It was so rumored, and believed, that he cooked the notices in the London papers to suit himself, and have his revenge on Nilsson. They said she had become "Americanized." Jarrett had been her agent before she came to this country at all. He used to be at Drury Lane Theatre in London in the position of business manager, or what is called in this country, "stage manager," and he managed so well that he ruined every manager whom he had anything to do with. If he did not actually ruin him, he brought him to the brink of ruin, and he used to make a boast of it.

R.—How does an agent make his money?

Mr. M.—By a percentage on all that the artist earns, say 8 or 10 per cent. Nilsson received $500 per night, and a percentage of all in the house above $2,000 or $3,000. She took $200,000 out of the country, of which Jarrett probably received $20,000. Besides this, Strakosch gave him $5,000 a year, and paid his travelling and hotel expenses. I also pay his expenses; it is in the contract. All this makes him a very handsome salary, and in return for it he does nothing but intrigue and make trouble in the company.

R.—What is the meaning of the reports about Mr. Jarrett's manipulating the press.

Mr. M.—Jarrett has some friends upon the press in London, some of whom live in his own house. He has succeeded through them in getting a hold on a few papers—as, for instance, the *Musical World*, the *Times*, and some of the weekly papers. For these papers he either writes notices himself, or gets them written, as a fair expression of British sentiment and opinion.

R.—Is money paid for these things to London journalists?

Mr. M.—I do not say that. Perhaps he merely entertains them; keeps them in his own house, and goes between them and artists. I wish to say nothing that will reflect in the slightest degree upon Miss Nilsson, Madame Lucca, or any other excellent artist. Having got the notices, as I say, he tries to get them copied in all American cities, originating a system of puffery, which the people, who don't see how the wires are pulled, can't understand. They think it is all genuine. Then he boasts when in London that the whole American press can be bought. When he comes to New York he tries to manage the press there by pretending that he carries all the London papers in his breeches-pocket. He may have succeeded to a certain extent with the New York journalists when he was Nilsson's agent, but whatever corrupt influence he may once have had has passed away, and he can never influence it again. Whether he paid them or didn't pay them, he made a big muss, and injured the New York season more than all other causes combined. He is a busy mischief-maker, and thinks of nothing but intrigues from the time he gets up until he goes to bed.

R.—What was his method of action in New York?

Mr. M.—Instead of working for the interests of the company, as he should have done, he tried to influence the press and public in favor of those in whom he was interested, to the detriment of others. I need not specify; you know what I mean. What was injurious to any member of the company was injurious to me. He even went so far as to write letters for the New York *Herald*, under the name "Viator," reflecting upon a prominent member of the troupe, and had the same thing done by his man Friday, over the signature of "Musicus." Everybody understood the thing, and whence the communications came. I think that he does these things because he is a born mischief-maker, and likes to fish in troubled waters. He has boasted that he was going to carry the American press, and the entire opera in America, for the next ten years. I don't think so. He is going to bring over new artists from time to time, and put down everything that he can't get into his clutches. But he won't find American managers such ninnies as he found in Europe. He will never be able to manage the press again, and Strakosch and Maretzek will never again allow themselves to be bullied.

R.—Does Mr. Jarrett make trouble about the theatre?

Mr. M.—He has no business about the theatre or the stage at all. His only relation to myself and Madame Lucca is that of a go-between. He has only to look out for the interests of his prima donna. If I had any reason to think he was interfering in any way, I would put a stop to it at once. He has been very meddlesome, and since we have been in Chicago I have had to teach him his place as agent and servant of Madame Lucca.

R.—Was the interruption of "Trovatore" caused by the interference of Jarrett?

Mr. M.—I do not say that. Abrugnedo was certainly very hoarse, but he certainly did very wrong not to finish the opera. The next day I sent him notice by a lawyer that he had broken his engagement. He came to me and made his excuses hoarsely. He said he had lost his head by not being able to do as he wanted to, and was put out by some words he had had with the stage-manager, but he regretted the way he had acted, and was ready to apologize, not only to me but to the public.

R.—It was unfortunate that that mishap should have occurred on one of the Kellogg nights.

Mr. M.—Yes, certainly; Miss Kellogg is certainly one of the most conscientious and remarkable artists I ever knew. She is very brilliant in everything she does, and never disappointing.

R.—Is Jarrett operating especially against her?

Mr. M.—I have no positive proof of it. She can tell you what she thinks about that if she chooses. I wish to say nothing that will reflect upon either Miss Kellogg or Madame Lucca. There is the best of feeling between the two ladies. Jarrett causes all the trouble. He is a man who is continually bent on making mischief; he has been found out by Strakosch, and he has been found out by me. I wish to say nothing that will reflect upon any of the ladies of the troupe, but so far as Jarrett is concerned, I am responsible.

R.—What do you think of the prospects for the next opera season?

Mr. M.—Strakosch will probably bring over Nilsson again for a New York, and perhaps for a provincial season. I shall form a troupe from such material as I have in hand, and some new people that I have in mind, for Havana, and for New York, after Strakosch is through. We shall occupy all the ground so far as Italian opera is concerned. Adelina Patti need not be expected in the States next year; she has a St. Petersburg venture which will detain her. She is not likely to come to America at all until they get tired of her in Europe. I don't see what Jarrett is going to do next season. No matter whom he brings, neither I nor Strakosch shall have anything to do with him. Madame DeMurska I heard a few years ago. She was then a very good artist, but she is not a young chicken, and singers do not improve with age. Jarrett may try Carl Rosa, or some new man for manager. That is his only chance, and I think with Carl Rosa it is a very slight chance, for Parepa is not likely ever to sing for an entire season in Italian opera. I can assure you that Jarret will not regulate opera, nor the press, in this country for the next ten years.

With this parting shot the interview closed, and the polite impressario bowed his interviewer out of the apartment.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

During the last week, and since my last report of Feb. 7, I have received the following sums for the Greeley Monument, from the gentlemen of the

State Journal, Springfield, Ill.	$20.00
Page County (Iowa) *Democrat*	2.00
Henry County (Iowa) *Press*	2.00
Liberal Democrat, LaCrosse, Wis.	3.00
Baraboo (Wis.) *Republic*	3.00
A. J. Ennze, Geneva Lake, Wis.	2.00
Cyrus A. Davis, Dixon, Ill.	2.00
Previously reported	86.20
Total	$120.20

Wm. Bross, Committee.

Chicago, Feb. 14, 1873.

Afternoon papers please copy.

Because a Person Has a Bad Cold

it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a medicine scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere.

California Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 10:15 a. m., the regular time of Pacific fast line, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations, arriving at Omaha on Monday morning, making close connections with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets reading *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railways will be taken on this line.

Drew's Business College,

Nos. 278 and 280 West Madison street. We call the attention of our readers to the above flourishing institution, which is destined to stand without a rival as a Business College in the West. Over 200 students have entered in the various departments. Every young man should take a business course, and investigation will convince him that the course at this institution not only combines theory, but actual practice that can be useful in every position in life.

THE LAW COURTS.

Questionable Dealings with a Lease—Evanston Manufacturing Difficulties.

Failure of a Boot and Shoe House—Bankruptcy Notes—New Suits.

Carl G. Hogberg and John E. Hogberg are brothers, and Andrew G. Peterson is their brother-in-law. In May, 1869, Carl obtained from G. W. Gerrish, of Chelsea, Mass., the lease of a lot (36) in Block 4 of Gerrish's Sub-division of Section 28, 39, on which he erected a dwelling house, his sister, Mrs. Peterson, and her husband, Carl and his family, and other tenants, occupying it. To secure a debt of $900, which he owed his brother John, Carl executed a bill of sale of the dwelling house to him; but the latter requiring the sum the following February, was paid off with money that Carl borrowed from Peterson, to whom he made a transfer of the lease. Soon afterwards, Mrs. Peterson died, and Andrew became gruff and unreasonable in his conduct towards his relative, finally requiring the tenants to pay their rents to him alone, instead of to Carl, the owner of the property, and obtaining a new lease in his own name by giving up the one transferred to him. Carl yesterday obtained an injunction restraining any further intermeddling with the property.

AN EVANSTON MANUFACTURER'S DIFFICULTIES.

John McKinnon, door and sash maker, of Evanston, Ill., appears to be in rather a bad way for a man who calls himself a manufacturer. Annie Barrett, of Evanston, petitions for his bankruptcy as a judgment creditor, having obtained judgment against him on the 7th inst. on a note of $600, with interest amounting to $46, acquired by her from R. Biddle Roberts. She affirms that after she had instituted suit for the recovery of the amount due on this note, McKinnon, being insolvent, and well knowing his liability, made a conveyance of his lots in Evanston, namely, 1 and 2, in Block 2, Brown & Adams' Addition, and 19 and 20, in Block 77, the former to A. A. Perkins, of Pepin, Pepin County, Wis., for the consideration of $6,500, subject to a mortgage of $2,000, and the latter to the same person, for the consideration of $2,800, such considerations being nominal, the actual consideration being a farm in Wisconsin, to which McKinnon is about to remove. It is also charged that he gave a chattel mortgage to George Irons, nominally to secure the sum of $225, on the 24th of January last, which was filed for record only the day preceding the judgment aforesaid, such chattel mortgage being upon his stock of doors, sashes, and lumber. Petitioner also affirms that the debtor owes many other creditors in Evanston; and the Court issued an order to show cause, a warrant of seizure and of arrest, under $2,000 bail.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A petition was, yesterday, filed for the bankruptcy of the firm of Wiswall, Nazro & Thompson, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, on Wabash avenue, the firm having failed to meet their commercial paper since the 10th inst., in consequence of their inability to collect accounts due to them, and acknowledged the impossibility of their continuing. The petitioners, Joseph Harris & Sons, of Boston, Mass., claim as creditors on various unpaid notes amounting to $2,000, and the affidavit of Henry M. Shepard, their agent, affirms the foregoing acts of bankruptcy, and others of a similar character. The Court granted a rule to show cause.

An injunction was yesterday issued restraining the sale of property belonging to Jacob L. Stone, of Elgin, whose petition for voluntary bankruptcy was filed some time ago, such property having been advertised for sale by public auction under a mortgage for $1,000, its actual value being between $2,000 and $3,000, and the delay being requested to enable the Court to take the matter into its own hands for the benefit of the estate.

A discharge was entered, yesterday, in the matter of Emmanuel Hartman.

STARTLING FIGURES.

An official has made a calculation which shows that the cost of running juries, at the rate of last month, for the current year, under the present system, will exceed, *in the Circuit Court alone*, by $36,062 the cost for the year under the old system. Yet the figures on which this estimate is based are not exaggerated; for the past two weeks show a much higher aggregate than any similar period before; and even that high rate is increasing faster than is needed to counterbalance the decrease that sanguine people expect in the spring. The following is the calculation referred to. It merits the attention of all thoughtful citizens:

UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Fifty-three jurors for week commencing Feb. 10—all five days or under, except one for six days	$947.00
Nineteen jurors for same week not claimed yet, same proportion, would be	339.00
Fees one week	$1,286.00
Same proportion for one year, say of forty-seven weeks, for which Court would probably be held, would be	$60,442.00

UNDER OLD SYSTEM.

Seventy-two jurors one week, five days	$540.00
Same proportion for one year, forty-seven weeks	$24,380.00
Loss for Circuit Court alone one year, less mileage, etc.	$36,062.00

GENERAL NOTES.

Edmond and B. Knaner yesterday commenced suit for the recovery of dividends in bankruptcy on a State Insurance Company policy. The suit is brought under a contract, by which Knauer sells to L. J. Kadish a policy of $5,000, Kadish paying $600 therefor, and agreeing to hand over any sums of money he might afterwards receive in the shape of dividends. He has received $2,000, of which the plaintiffs accordingly claim $1,400.

The jury in the case of Knutson v. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, yesterday, returned a verdict for $1,700. The invariable motion for new trial was entered. The damages asked were $5,000, but the jury appeared to have considered that the deceased had reached almost the allotted span of life when the locomotive carried him off to heaven.

The C., C. & I. C. Railroad Company condemnation case v. Mason et al. will be heard on Monday, before Judge Booth, at the conclusion of the hearing of Field, Leiter & Co. v. Sweeney et al., now on trial.

James S. Bassett & Co. yesterday procured an attachment against Andrew J. Bonham, of Valparaiso, Ind., for an account for plumbing of over $500 on a house on State street, near Congress street.

The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Cook County in the case of Martin A. O'Brennan v. The City of Chicago—the plaintiff having been awarded $950 for alleged injuries, caused by a portion of the ceiling of the Council Chamber falling on his head.

Judge Rogers will, on Monday, call 184, 5, 7, 8, 195, 7, 8, 9, and 200. Judge Porter's call for Monday is unchanged. Judge Booth will, on Monday, call 162 to 170, inclusive.

Healey & Gerew yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Charles A. Gregory, in assumpsit $32,000.

Forsyth v. Carroll is still on trial before Judge Tree. It is a trial on notes.

NEW SUITS.

The United States Circuit Court.—10,851—Elisha T. Jackson, administrator of the estate of Joseph P. Dean, deceased, v. Henry W. Beedle; assumpsit, $4,000. 10,852—The First National Bank of Monmouth v. Abraham W. Morris; bill of injunction to restrain the collection of taxes on stock.

The United States District Court—Clark W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company in bankruptcy, v. Charles H. Falch; assumpsit, $1,000. Same v. O. D. Mooers; same.

The Circuit Court—5,877, 8, 9, 80, 1, 2, 3, and 4—Appeals. 5,885—Patrick C. Healy et al. v. Charles A. Gregory; assumpsit, $32,000. 5,886—Marcella McCormick v. Albert Fahnestock; assumpsit, $700. 5,887—in the matter of the petition of Eliza Cavanaugh to perpetuate testimony; petition. 5,888—Appeal. 5,889 Charles A. Street et al. v. Theodore Schroeder and Harmon Hymann; assumpsit, $500. 5,890—Appeal. 5,891—Appeal. 5,892—Holmberg and Starck; petition for mechanics' lien. 5,893—A. F. Bushick v. Eva and Jacob Singer and Joseph N. Barker; same. 5,894—James S. Bassett & Co. v. Andrew J. Bonham; attachment for $900, defendant being a resident of Valparaiso, Ind.

The Superior Court.—42,329—Murphy v. Coak et al.; appeal. 42,330—Nellie G. v. Thomas Hall; divorce on the ground of desertion. 42,331—Carl G. Hozburg v. Andrew G. Peterson; bill (see notes). 42,332—L. Yeager et al. v. H. Schaeffer; appeal. 42,333, 4 and 5—Appeals. 42,336—J. A. Fay & Co. v. Orville L. Grant, $3,000. 42,337—Frank Douglas Machinery Company v. W. C. Broson and Joseph Lambrite; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,338—Fred. W. Becker v. Mark A. Reynolds; assumpsit, $500. 42,339—Herman Groene v. Daniel Webster; ejectment, $1,000. 42,340—Charles N. Code v. Thos. Antrim v. Henry Knowles; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,341—Thomas O'Connor v. Catherine McCarthy et al.; mechanic's lien on the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. 42,342—Calvin H. Swain and George H. Cole; replevin of contents of billiard and private rooms, No. 809 West Madison street, valued at $790. 42,343—Stephen White v. Leland Moody and Robert Leitch; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,344—N. E. Sheldon v. F. M. Hale & Co.; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,345—Robert Lindsay et al. v. George H., John B., W. Scott, and Robert Fergus; assumpsit, $200. 42,346—Melvine M. Scovil and John D. Park, of Cincinnati, v. George F. Brown; attachment for $5,000 alleged to have been misappropriated by Brown whilst acting as plaintiff's business manager in Chicago. 42,347—Edmund and B. Knauer v. L. J. Kadish; covenant, $2,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

As the opera season draws to a close, the operatic excitement increases. The audience last evening to witness "The Marriage of Figaro" was fully as large as that on the "Don Giovanni" evening, the theatre being crowded to suffocation, so that after a person once got seated egress was almost literally impossible. It is rather remarkable that the two great nights of the season have been the Mozart nights, and that "Don Giovanni" and "The Marriage of Figaro" have drawn the largest audiences ever known, not only in this city, but probably also in this country. This speaks well for the musical standard in Chicago. "The Marriage of Figaro" has never before been given here in Italian. Parepa first made operagoers acquainted with it in an English setting, and made it popular by virtue of her superb singing of the trying music of *Susanna*, in which Mrs. Seguin also assisted by her humorous presentation of *Chérubino*,—that most charming of all the operatic pages,—and little Hersee by her delightful representation of the *Countess*. It is an opera which should always be heard by every lover of music, as it is impossible to give it often, owing to the difficulty of procuring singers. It is not every opera troupe which can muster two high sopranos, a mezzo soprano, a basso, and two strong baritones, not to speak of the minor parts, which must be taken by singers of exceptional excellence to make the concerted effects acceptable. With the exception of the tenor part, which is insignificant, every part in the opera is of more than ordinary importance—so much so, indeed, that it is probably useless to expect ever to see it strongly cast throughout, which is all the more to be regretted, as no other opera possesses such magnificent numbers as the zephyr duo, the "non piu andrai," the "dove sono," or the "voi che sapete," and none such a wonderful burst of genius as makes the working up of the great concerted finale of the second act. The cast last evening was as follows:

Cherubino	Lucca
Susanna	Kellogg
The Countess	Leviell
Marcellina	Miss Schofield
Count Almaviva	Sparapani
Antonio	Dubreul
Bartolo	Ronconi
Basilio	Lyall
Figaro	Moriami

Lucca's *Cherubino* is one of her most genuine successes. Her conception of the character is thoroughly unique. She is the very imp of mischief, which is perpetrated with the utmost nonchalance and impudence, and she adds immensely to the effect by her apparently intense enjoyment of all that is going on about her, and the gleeful satisfaction with which she accepts every misadventure that befalls the *Count* and *Countess*. She is literally "on a bender" all the evening, and is full of fun from head to foot, all through her shapely person. She expresses her keen sense of fun with the most exasperating coolness, by the twinkle of her eye, the abandon of her boots, which are fairly expressive, by her short cropped hair, the twirl of her fingers, and the crook of her neck. When discovered in the chair by the *Count*, snugly coiled up with her head resting upon her hand, and her eyes cast upward with a lurking devil in each, she is the very personification of Raphael's cherub in the Sistine Madonna picture. As much of her success in this part lies in the quiet and yet hearty appreciation and enjoyment of what is going on as in her originality of creation in giving expression to the character. In the music of the part, she interprets the sentiment of the text to a Wagnerian nicety, and brings it as vividly before the hearer as if she were declaiming it while in the singing of the "voi che sapete," which is not transposed, as it was for Mrs. Seguin, she gives utterance to a burst of lyric joy, which provoked an irresistible encore. Miss Kellogg acquitted herself with great credit in the heavy role of *Susanna*, and gave to it more dramatic color than she has bestowed upon any of her previous personations this season. In the Zephyr duo with Leveille she sustained her part so admirably (and, in point of fact, sustained Leveille too), that the beautiful number was encored. The concerted music is fearfully trying for an artist of Kellogg's calibre, especially in the finale of the second act, but she carried it through bravely, and displayed in it some of the best vocalism she has ever shown here. The *Countess* (Leveille) was only mediocre, and her worn voice detracted very often from the effect of much of the music. Moriami was an admirable *Figaro*, both in acting and singing, and rendered the "non piu andrai," his great song, superbly. The remaining parts were but indifferently taken. This afternoon the season closes with "Mignon."

PROBABLE MURDER.

A young gentleman who revels in the charming sobriquet of "Kit" yesterday went into a bagnio on West Randolph street, kept by Mary Cook. "Kit" was permitted to give vent to his feelings in a hilarious manner for some time, when he was expostulated with by the Madam to be more moderate. This excited "Kit," and he drew a knife, which, after brandishing a few moments, he lodged in Mrs. Cook's back, inflicting a serious wound. "Kit" was arrested and locked up in the Union Street Station. At a late hour last evening it was feared that the wound would prove fatal.

Serious Gas Explosion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Connorsville, Ind., Feb. 14.—At noon, to-day, the gas-works connected with Root & Co.'s foundry, at this place, exploded, setting fire to buildings, it is supposed from careless management of the gasometer, which was allowed to fill up, and the escaping gas coming in contact with furnace fires caused the explosion. Robt. Grenyer, one of the men engaged at the foundry, was in the gas building at the time. The doors opening inward were blown shut, and he had to burst through them by main force. His face, hands, and breast are terribly burned, and it is feared he is internally injured. His recovery is doubtful. The fire was promptly subdued by the Fire Department. Loss about $1,000; no insurance.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

New York, Feb. 14.—Money was active and close, at 7 per cent to 1-32, closing at 7 bid. An easier condition of affairs is anticipated next week.

Sterling was weak at 108⅞@109⅛.

Gold was strong; advanced from 114 to 114⅛, and closed at 114⅛@114¼. Loans 1@7 per cent and 1-32 for carrying. Clearings $69,000,000. Treasury disbursements $147,000.

Governments were dull but firm.

State bonds quiet. Tennessees and Missouris firm.

Railroad bonds firm and advancing.

Stocks were quiet throughout the day, and prices in the main were higher, the fluctuations ranging from ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. Union Pacific was weak on free offerings, seller 30, and rumors of prospective unfavorable legislation at Washington. Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie, and C., C. & I. C. were very strong. The whole market closed quiet and firm.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅜
5-20s of '62	115⅛	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	115⅛	10-40s	114⅜
Coupons, '65	115⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅜	New 5s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94⅛	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	78⅛	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessees, new	78⅛	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	74
W. U. Tel.	88⅛	Wabash	72
Quicksilver	43⅛	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	97⅛	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	85⅛	Terre Haute	10
American Express	68	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	76	Chicago & Alton	114⅛
Pacific Mail	74⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅝
Erie	65	C., C. & C.	93
Erie pfd	79	C., B. & Q.	117⅛
Harlem	120⅛	Lake Shore	97⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	42½
Michigan Central	109	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	91⅛	Union Pacific stocks	33⅝
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	87⅛
Northwestern pfd	91	Central Pacific bonds	104
Rock Island	113⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	100
N. J. Central	104⅛	B. H. & Erie	9⅛
St. Paul	52		

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, Feb. 14—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s@12s 2d; club, 12s 6d@13s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 60s 6d. Lard, 37s 3d.

Liverpool, Feb. 14—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

Liverpool, Feb. 14—2:30 p. m.—Wheat—Winter, 12s 3d@12s 6d; white, 12s 1d@12s 3d. Breadstuffs steady. Pork, 60s. The rest unchanged.

London, Feb. 14.—Consols, money, 92⅛@92¼; account, 92⅛@92¼; 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie, 51⅛.

Tallow, 45s 3d@45s 6d.

Frankfort, Feb. 14.—Five-twenties of '62, 96.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Rentes, 55f 80c.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased, during the week, 500,000f.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.—Cotton steady. Middling upland, 9⅛d; Orleans, 10@10⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Sales of the week, 60,000 bales; export, 4,000 bales; speculation, 2,000 bales. Stock, 442,000 bales; American, 117,000 bales. Receipts, 56,000 bales; American, 32,000 bales. Actual export, 5,000 bales. Stock afloat, 395,000 bales; American, 314,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady; California white wheat, average quality, 12s 1d@12s 3d; club do, 12s 6d@13s 3d; red spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Pork, 60s. Beef, 85s. Lard, 37s 6d. Cheese, 71s. Cumberland middles, 34s. Short ribs, 35s 9d.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 27,000 quarters, of which 21,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn for the same time, 12,000 quarters; American, 8,000 quarters.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 14.—Beeves—Including late arrivals yesterday, we have 1,100 cattle, part of them sold last night. Total for the week, 7,050, against 8,300 the previous week. There is just a shade of improvement on medium and good cattle. Poor lots are very slow. Sales: 5 cars Ohio, 1,275 lbs, at 12⅛c, 57 lbs per cwt; 5 cars Illinois, 1,025 lbs, 10⅛c, 56 lbs per cwt; 2 cars, 7 cwt, 12⅛c; lot bulls at 4⅛c.

Sheep—To-day only 3 cars in, with 4 cars to arrive. Total thus far this week, 11,300, against 23,300 the same time last week. Scarcely improvement enough to note. Sales: 2 cars Ohio, 74 lbs, at 5⅛c; car 77 lbs at 5⅛c; 2 cars Kentucky, 82 lbs, at 5c; car Ohio, 93 lbs, at 7⅛c; car 103 lbs at 7⅛c; few Michigan, 108 lbs, 8c.

Hogs—None arrived to-day. There were 7,200 yesterday, counting late trains. Total to date this week, 24,700, against 30,100 the same time last week. Market stronger; dressed, 6@7c; Western, 5⅛@6⅛c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Feb. 14.—The market for cotton goods, brown sheetings, and bleached sheetings, was fairly active. Denims and cotton jeans are in fair demand. Cottonades rule quiet. The *Daily Bulletin* says prints are active for moderate parcels of medium colors and chocolate effects. Cassimeres are quiet. Foreign goods show a slight improvement with importers. Plain colored Orleans cloths are wanted.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14.—Crude petroleum dull and lower at $2.20 per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to about 6 cents per gallon here. Refined quiet and unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 14.—Cotton—Higher, with good export and shipping demand; middling upland, 21c.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.25@7.00; common to good extra, $7.20@7.50; good to choice, $7.60@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.30@10.50; St. Louis, $7.65@13.00. Rye flour quiet at $4.70@6.40. Cornmeal steady. Wheat very quiet; no sales; receipts, 15,000 bu. Clover seed in moderate request at $9.25. Timothy quiet at $3.70@3.90. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged; receipts, 22,000 bu new mixed Western at 65@66⅛c; old, afloat, 66@66⅛c; do, in store, 64@64⅛c. Oats quiet but firm; receipts, 21,000 bu; new mixed Western at 54@55c; old, 54@56c; white Western, 55@57c.

Eggs—Firm; Western, 38@40c.

Hay—Quiet.

Hops—Dull.

Groceries—Coffee steady; Rio, 17⅛@20⅛c. Sugar quiet at 9⅛@9⅛c; molasses quiet. Rice firm at 8@9c.

Petroleum—Crude, 9c; refined, 20⅛c.

Turpentine—Nominal at 67⅛@68c.

Provisions—Pork quiet; mess, $14.50; prime mess, $14.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Beef hams firm; Texas, $30.00. Tierce beef quiet; prime mess, $21.00@23.00; India mess, $23.00@25.00. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5⅛c. Middles firmer; short clear spot, 7⅛c; long clear, 7 1-16@7⅛c; short rib, 7⅛c. Lard firmer, more active; Western steam, 8⅛@8 5-16c; kettle, 8⅛@8 7-16.

Butter and Cheese—Unchanged.

Whiskey—More active but lower at 92⅛c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Feb. 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.24⅛. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Corn steady; No. 2, 34c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 68c. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 72c.

Receipts—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, none.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Feb. 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.71 asked, $1.70 offered; No. 2, $1.66 asked, $1.65 bid. Corn steady; mixed, 45@46c. Oats steady at 40c.

Refined Petroleum—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring, $1.30; No. 2 red winter held at $2.00, with $1.97 bid. Corn easier; No. 2, 31⅛c, on east track; 33⅛@34c in elevator. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 28c, on track; 29@30c in elevator. Barley quiet; only samples selling. Rye dull at 70@74c.

Whiskey—Scarce and firm at 90c.

Provisions—Pork firm; $13.25 for last year's standard. Bulk meats active and higher; loose shoulders, 4⅛c; clear ribs, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅛c. Bacon firm; shoulders and clear sides for last half April, 5⅛@8⅛c. Lard firm at 7⅛c; generally held higher.

Hogs—Higher at $4.00@4.50. Receipts, 1,400.

Cattle—In good demand; fair to choice steers, 4⅛@6c.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Feb. 14.—Flour steady, and unchanged.

Provisions—Steady, with a fair demand; mess pork in round lots, $13.50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛@7⅛c; clear, 8⅛c; plain hams, 12c; sugar cured, 12⅛@13⅛c, all packed. Lard—choice leaf tcs, 8@8⅛c; do in kegs, 9@9⅛; prime steam, 7⅛c. Bulk shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅛c, all loose.

Whiskey—Firm at 89@90c.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; extra, $2.01⅛; No. 1, $1.94⅛; No. 2, $1.74. Corn quiet; yellow, 41⅛c. Oats quiet; white, 40c.

Clover Seed—$5.15@5.25.

Dressed Hogs—$5.25.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet at $7.90@8.25. Wheat firm at $1.73@1.75. Corn quiet at 40c. Oats dull at 30@36c. Rye quiet at 85c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Linseed Oil—Firm at 92@95.

Provisions—Strong. Pork firmer at $13.00@13.25. Lard firm; steam held at 7⅛c, with $7.40 bid; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅛c, all fully cured. Bacon firmer; shade higher; shoulders, 5⅛c, to come out of smoke; clear rib 7⅛c; clear, 7⅛@7⅛c.

Hogs—Firm at $4.40@4.80. Receipts, 970.

Whiskey—Steady at 88c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Feb. 14.—Holders of flour and grain are firm in their views; nothing doing of consequence. Corn—Sales of 3 cars Western at 52c. Oats—Sales of 25,000 bu at Toledo at 43c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Feb. 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, $1.73⅛; No. 2 red, $1.69. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 39@39⅛c; spot, 44⅛c; seller low mixed, 39c; white, 40c; no grade, 37c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 35c.

Clover Seed—$5.25.

Dressed Hogs—$5.20@5.40.

Receipts—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour very dull; superfine, $4.75@5.25; extra, $6.25@6.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, $7.50@8.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.88@1.97; amber, $1.98; white, $2.05@2.12. Corn firmer; yellow, 59@60c. Oats dull; white, 48@49c; mixed, 46@47.

Petroleum—Crude, 14⅛@14⅛c; refined, 19@19⅛c.

Whiskey—Dull at 92⅛c.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Feb. 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed Western, 62c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 46@47c.

Provisions—Active and firmer; mess pork, $14.25. Bulk meats active and firm; shoulders, 5⅛c; rib sides, 6⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c. Bacon unchanged. Lard, 8c.

Butter—Market bare.

Whiskey—Firm at 93⅛c.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour scarce; superfine, $6.87⅛; treble, $8.25@9.25; choice, $10.75@12.25. Corn market bare. Oats quiet at 58c.

Bran—$1.40.

Hay—Quiet; prime, $45.00; choice, $47.00@49.00.

Provisions—Dry salt meats scarce, 7@8⅛@9c. Pork scarce; new, $15.00; old, $14.00. Bacon scarce; no shoulders; sides, 7⅛@8c. Lard—Tierce, 8@8⅛c; keg, 9⅛@9⅛c.

Groceries—Sugar in fair demand; inferior, 6@7c; common, 7⅛@7⅛c; fair to fully fair, 7⅛@9c; prime, 9⅛@9⅛c. Molasses—Centrifugal, 45c; common fermenting, 50c; fair to prime fermenting, 60@67c.

Whiskey—Indiana, 92c; Louisiana, 93c; Cincinnati, 97c.

Cotton—Quiet; sales 7,000 bales; good ordinary, 17⅛@17⅛c; low middlings, 18⅛@18⅛c; middlings, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅛c. Receipts, 6,083. Exports—Liverpool, 12,918; Revel, 1,114; Bremen, 1,436; Montgomery, 37. Stock, 184,877. Weekly sales, 31,000. Receipts, net, 51,798; gross, 54,597. Exports—Liverpool, 52,227; Continent, 21,970; coast, 612.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, Feb. 14.—Breadstuffs—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Oats firm. Barley dull at $1.10.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Feb. 14.—Cotton—Firm; good ordinary, 17⅛@17⅛c; low middling, 18⅛@19c.

Breadstuffs—Flour in good demand at $6.50@10.50. Corn meal quiet at $3.15. Corn scarce and firm. Oats, 50@51c.

Hay—Quiet at $30.00@33.00.

Bran—Firmer at $22.00@23.00.

Provisions—Bulk meats active and higher; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅛c; sides, 7⅛@7⅛c. Lard firm at 8⅛@9⅛c.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe and Franklin-sts.,

Will, from this day, at their

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE,

Offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

Brocaded Silks

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REDUCED FROM $3.00 to $2.00.
REDUCED FROM $2.00 to $1.50.
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REDUCED FROM $1.25 to 90 cts.

Striped Silks

REDUCED FROM $1.00 to 75 cts.

SPRING STYLE JAPANESE SILKS

REDUCED FROM $1.00 to 60 cts.

200 Pcs. Pure Silk and Wool Lyons Poplins

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SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

REDUCED FROM $1.00 to 60 cts.
REDUCED FROM 75 cts. to 40 cts.
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All Silks and Dress Goods in Same Proportion.

We offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in all Departments.

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HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,

Was completed on the 1st, and is now arranged and offered in JOB LOTS to suit purchasers, at very low prices.

Cash and short time buyers can find some excellent bargains in our NOTION DEPARTMENT.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

D. W. Keith and A. B. Gale, the managers of this department, will be glad to see the customers of the old firm at their new quarters, corner of Madison and Franklin-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CHAPEL HYMN BOOK WITH TUNES.

An abridged work from the CHURCH HYMN BOOK, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., with all the *old tunes and familiar harmonies*. For the use of Chapels, Lecture-rooms, Social Meetings, Mission Churches, and Congregations desiring a smaller book than the original. It contains 752 Hymns, 263 Tunes, several Chants, and a most thorough and complete Index.

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Though recently published, it has been adopted by more than 140 Churches.

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Full descriptive circulars, containing sample pages, and testimonials from many eminent pastors and singers, will be sent gratis, on application.

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THE STEAMER ARAXES,

As she now lies in Buffalo Harbor. For terms apply to or address W. BULLARD, General Manager, 5 Ohio-st., Buffalo.

PRINTS AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

SPRING BUSINESS 1873.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

Have made extended arrangements for the Spring Trade, and are already in receipt of

Fifteen Hundred

packages of

Prints and Domestic Goods,

Comprising in part all the popular brands of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Cottonades, Denims, Ticks, Checks, Ginghams, And other leading staples; also, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRESS GOODS and other fabrics required for the early Spring trade.

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Cash and short time buyers will always find prices satisfactory.

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"Special Sale"

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The entire stock offered at exceptionally low figures, preparatory to removal.

Special selections of choice lines from the Shawl, Suit, Cloak, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, and other departments, at prices worth noting.

Inspection and comparison solicited, at

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ANY Business that Bankers do on terms that *safe* Bankers do it

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THE UNION TRUST CO.

Savings Bank

125 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill.
Incorporated Jan. 5, 1857.

Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $32,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The shortest, best, and safest route for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, now open for Passenger Traffic. Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, corner Canal and West Madison-sts., as per time table in railway column.

Tickets to all points for sale at Depot, and at Office, 37 West Madison-st.

A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen'l Ticket & Pass'r Ag't.
T. E. CHANDLER,
Pass'r & Ticket Ag't.,
37 West Madison-st.

TEXAS & MISSOURI.

The undersigned will start for Texas about the 20th February, to be absent some six weeks. Any one wishing titles to any lands investigated, or taxes paid, or sales made in any of the counties on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, can have the same attended to by ISAAC R. HITT, 468 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.

Having removed my Bakery from 475 State-st. to 280 Blue Island-av., near Twelfth-st., I take pleasure to offer

מצות

And all Confectioneries for Eastern, at the lowest prices.
M. OESTREICHER.

Regensburg & Henlen, corner State and Thirty-first-sts., will accept orders.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE METAL WAREHOUSE,

Frank Sturges & Co.,

Have removed their office and salesrooms to their new and elegant Stores,

72, 74 and 76 Lake-st.,

Just west of State-st., where they will be glad to see their friends and the Trade generally.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Horrocks, Matthews & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Joshua Horrocks retiring. The business will be carried on by J. & J. Matthews, who will receive all dues for the late firm, and settle all indebtedness.

JOSHUA HORROCKS,
J. & J. MATTHEWS.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

The supply of loanable capital in the local money market continues to increase, and though the demand increases in proportion, it is not the kind of pressing urgent demand that comes from the necessity of merchants to meet maturing obligations, but mainly a speculative demand from grain dealers. These applications have been freely met by the banks, and a large amount of bank capital has gone into wheat, and has had the effect to maintain prices. The increase in the supply of New York exchange on the market is an evidence that a large amount of products of one kind or another have gone forward within the last few days and been turned into money. Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 75 cents per $1,000 discount, and the country demand for currency has decreased very much. In the street, the supply of money offered for the purchase of commercial paper and for loan on collaterals, is increasing, so that as far as the local market is concerned everything looks favorable.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANK SHARES.

It will be remembered that in 1871 a decision of Justice Blodgett, of the Circuit of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in regard to the taxation of National Bank shares by counties, towns, and municipalities of the State, excited a good deal of attention and remark, and was regarded as quite a victory for the banks in their endeavor to escape all local taxation.

The National Currency act, under which the National Banks were created, provided for the taxation of the shares of the banks in the States where the banks were located, and nowhere else, thus leaving to the States the fixing of the *situs* of the shares for the purposes of local taxation. In accordance with this, the Legislature of Illinois passed a law in 1867, fixing the *situs* of *all* the shares of a National Bank at the place where the bank was located, and the local Collectors and Assessors proceeded to assess and collect accordingly, but met with opposition and appeals to the Courts. Justice Blodgett gave, in the case of the Union National Bank, of this city, the opinion that both the Federal and State laws were unconstitutional, on the ground that the Federal Constitution says that "the citizens of all the States are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of all the citizens of all the other States," and that the taxation in Illinois of the shares of a National Bank in Chicago, owned partly by citizens of another State, was a violation of this Constitutional provision. It will be perceived at once, that this rule would effectually prevent the taxation of any joint stock property in which shares were held by citizens of different States, and that to evade all taxation it would only be necessary to have one share held by a non-resident of the State. So broad a rule, if followed to the letter, would invalidate more than half the laws of all the States and render State Legislatures useless, except to enact laws exactly like the laws of all the other States. It would prevent the collection of all personal property tax by the States, and abolish the sovereignty of the States.

A very different view of this matter has, however, been taken by Justice McAllister, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in his opinion, filed Feb. 7, in the case of the First National Bank of Mendota against the Collector of LaSalle County. Justice McAllister holds that the State law of 1867, which fixes the *situs* of all the shares of the bank at the place where the bank is located, is valid, in accordance with both the State and Federal Constitutions, and that the bank being in fact the trustee and guardian of the property of all its stockholders, is liable for the whole of the taxes on all their shares. In spite of all the judicial jugglery of setting up one law to knock down another, and one provision of the Federal Constitution to neutralize another, resorted to for the purpose of evading taxation in special cases, this decision of Justice McAllister will be regarded with satisfaction by the public generally. It is true, that in the abstract, all taxes levied in the State do come out of the real estate and chattels in the State, and that the tax on National Bank shares, like the tax on money and evidences of debt, is to some extent a delusion, but unless there is some sweeping change by which all usury laws, and other taxes on money, are abolished, it would be unjust to make a discrimination in favor of National Banks.

THE TAXATION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Some of the New England savings banks are at work in Congress for a remission of all taxes under the Internal Revenue law, and by a Washington letter to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, we learn that on Feb. 11 the Committee of Ways and Means heard Messrs. Hopgood, of Boston, and Robinson, of Maine, in regard to taxation of savings banks. They represent a peculiar kind of institution. Savings banks are ususually governed by trustees, and the security of the depositor is simply his confidence in the trustee. But Mr. Hopgood represents a savings bank in Boston (the only one of the kind in Massachusetts), organized on a different basis. They have paid-up stock which represents their capital, and they have to pay a much larger tax than the trustee savings banks. There are a number of these institutions in the West, and they want to be placed on the same footing as other savings banks.

Meantime, others, representing all savings banks, have come here representing that the tax on savings banks is against public policy, and peculiarly oppressive. They ask that it be abolished, for three reasons, as follows:

1. It discriminates between the rich and poor; and against the latter, by selecting capitals of small amount for taxation, while no others are taxed.

2. It discriminates between the provident and improvident poor, in favor of the latter, by exempting them from all direct taxation, while the small savings of the thrifty depositor are made to bear a disproportionate share of the public burden, thus virtually imposing a penalty on thrift.

3. It subjects the depositor to three-fold taxation: First, of 5 per cent on the annual income of his savings (averaging about $12); secondly, of ½ per cent per annum on his principal; and, thirdly, of another half per cent on that portion of his capital which may be considered as included in the large cash balance which savings banks are obliged to keep in banks of circulation,—which last, of course, forms part of the deposits returned by such last-mentioned banks.

There is a point, however, in connection with savings banks *with capital stock*, which the applicants for remission of taxes are careful to omit, viz.: that such banks as have capital stock are undeniably organized for the benefit of stockholders, the same as commercial or National Banks, and are, therefore, very different from "trustee banks," which are, or, at least, claim to be, merely "charitable institutions," organized only for the "benefit of the depositors." If they are charitable institutions in fact, their claim to the remission of taxes might be worthy of consideration. But, as for the savings banks organized with capital stock, they have no more claim to remission of taxes than the commercial banks. It is a well-known fact that savings banks with capital stock are the most profitable financial enterprises to stockholders now in existence. There is one savings bank in Chicago which pays nearly 100 per cent per annum on its capital stock, and the shares of which is worth 300 per cent premium. If this class of savings banks is so solicitous about the welfare of their depositors as Messrs. Hopgood and Robinson represent, let them divide among their depositors a portion of the annual dividends on their stock.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115	115¼
5-20s of '64	115	115¼
5-20s of '65	115½	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114	114¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116½	116¾
10-40s	113⅞	114¼
U. S. 5s (New Issue,) ex int.	113¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s		95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109¼-110½
Gold Exchange		114½
Gold and Gold Coupons	113⅝	114½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Feb. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 8, in Block 7 of Cushman's Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $1,100.

Evans st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $500.

The premises No. 37 Elston Road, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $2,200.

North av, bet Hurlbut and Mohawk sts, n f 25x104 ft with buildings, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $5,000.

The premises No. 159 South Robey st, with other property, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $12,000.

Division st, s w cor of California st, undivided ¼ of 60 acres, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $38,500.

Vernon av, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, w f, Lot 15, dated Nov. 5, 1872; consideration, $5,500.

North Clark st, s w cor of Water st, e f, 21½x80 ft, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $10,000.

Division st, bet Bremer and Townsend sts, s f, 33x100 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $2,875.

Second st, 672 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,700.

Burnside st, n of and near Thirty-eight st, e f, 25x104 ft, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $1,950.

North Wells st, bet Superior and Huron sts, e f, 18 ft to alley, dated July 24, 1871; consideration, $2,050.

Hamlin av, n w cor of Fourth st, 5 acres, dated Oct. 24, 1872; consideration, $11,000.

Five acres w, and adjoining the above, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $11,000.

Lots 17 and 18, of Block 1 of Morgan's e ½ Block 10, Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $5,800.

Lots 3, 4, 5, and 11, of Sub-Block 4 of Block 29, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $5,000.

Jackson st, n w cor of Franklin st, s f, 32 ft, running half way to Quincy st, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $15,000.

Lots 1 to 3, in Givens' et al Subdivision of 2 acres in s e ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $2,250.

Forest av, 327½ ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $9,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Fiftieth st, 220 ft e of Drexel av boulevard, s f, 135x283½ ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $7,500.

Greenwood av, 182 ft n of Forty-sixth st, w f, undivided ½ of 100x200 ft, dated Oct. 28, 1872; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 43, Block 14, of Phares' e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $200.

Sackett av, 48½ ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Sept. 23, 1872; consideration, $516.

Lot 3, in Block 3 of Atkinson's Block 3, and w ½ of Block 4, of Busby's s ½ s e ¼ of n w ¼, Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Dec. 13, 1872; consideration, $5,250.

Michigan av, w f, 50x160 ft in Derby's s w ¼ of n w ¼, Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $5,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,166	2,500	5,283	2,084
Wheat, bu	37,468	3,150	11,562	3,167
Corn, bu	76,185	54,345	4,835	35,041
Oats, bu	23,625	12,880	6,410	10,358
Rye, bu	350	1,412	1,750	1,921
Barley, bu	11,140	4,740	12,127	2,400
Grass Seed, lbs	116,337	106,030	190,044	34,124
Flax Seed, lbs	......	......	8,940	......
Broom Corn, lbs	14,000	16,200	15,992	21,300
Cured Meats, lbs	7,800	1,590	1981,188	2039,864
Beef, brls	......	19	185	......
Pork, brls	65	774	345	130
Lard, lbs	44,790	105,180	402,690	369,770
Tallow, lbs	15,818	7,390	6,900	20,400
Butter, lbs	48,305	34,930	30,900	4,300
Dressed Hogs, No	2,966	2,928	4,581	1,675
Live Hogs, No	18,968	9,170	6,964	2,852
Cattle, No	1,644	1,720	1,566	631
Sheep, No	1,881	2,001	345	1,152
Hides, lbs	104,975	67,926	350,770	125,494
Highwines, brls	424	251	444	238
Wool, lbs	31,994	1,840	154,041	18,203
Potatoes, bu	545	1,496	......	......
Lumber, M feet	241	512	626	222
Shingles, M	390	510	550	670
Lath, M	90	45	56	......
Salt, brls	......	205	1,088	572

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 8,306 bu wheat; 3,515 bu corn; 2,059 bu oats; 2,804 bu rye; 8,272 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 97 cars wheat; 334 cars corn; 65 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 49 cars barley. Total, 552 cars, or 227,000 bu.

A New York letter to a prominent commission house here, says: "A resolution has passed our State Senate, and favorably reported in the House, reinstating the old toll sheet of 1852, instead of that of 1871-2, thereby increasing tolls on wheat 3⅓c per bu, and corn about 3c. A delegation from our Exchange is now in Albany, endeavoring to defeat the resolution in the House; but, if not successful, you must call canal freights 3@3½c higher than you have been calculating, and it must come off the price of the grain."

The effect of this would be to fully double the tolls of last year, which were 3⅛c on wheat, and 2⅝c on corn. It was surmised on 'Change to-day that the measure is pressed in the interest of the railroads that compete with the canal. It is, however, much more likely that it is done in the assumed interest of the lateral canals, which netted a loss to the State of above $1,400,000 last year, absorbing the $1,000,000 earned by the Erie Canal, and $400,000 besides. Whatever be the object, or whoever may be the promoters of the movement, it could not prove other than suicidal to the canals, and would be a powerful agent to ruin the commerce of Buffalo. The present prospect is that, if the Erie tolls are doubled, our trade in breadstuffs with Europe must be transacted *via* the St. Lawrence, or be practically stopped. The people of the East might, *perhaps*, be able to pay 3c per bu more, but the farmers in Iowa, who now receive 12@15c per bu for their corn, could not accept 3c less while the cost of the other essentials remains the same.

It is exceedingly improbable that the revenues of the State of New York would be increased by the proposed augment of tolls. But even if that were possible, and if it be absolutely necessary to continue to bear the burden of those lateral canals, the people of that State could ill afford to make the change. It would be much cheaper for them to raise the deficit by taxation than to pay 3c per bu more for all the grain they consume and send abroad. To go back to the old figures would most assuredly be to adopt a ruinously "penny wise and pound foolish" policy.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, at about the same general average of prices. Hogs, hog product, and wheat were higher, and some of the less important grain markets were lower. Our receipts are liberal, and much in excess of the shipments, causing a steady augment of our stocks in store at the rate of fully 100,000 bu of grain per day. A fair order business was done in the market for staple and fancy groceries, and the attendance of buyers in person was also liberal, and the aggregate of the day's sales was fully as large as on the preceding days of the week. Prices underwent no decided change, ruling firm for most articles, and only weak for sugars. Dry goods were again moving on a liberal scale, for the season, and former prices were firmly adhered to all around. Butter was active to the extent of the supply, and firm, all suitable offerings being readily disposed of at full former rates. There were no changes in the bagging, cheese, coal, and canned goods markets. Hay was dull and easy, owing to the scarcity of cars. Hides were quoted weak, and in green cured stock we note a ½c decline, there being no buyers at over 11½c for light, and 10⅝c for heavy. The lack of transportation facilities, and the stringency in the money market, are the principal causes of the present depression. Oils were in demand, and ruled steady, at 21@21½c for carbon; at 92@97c for linseed, and at 80@82c for turpentine.

Lumber and building materials continue to meet with a light inquiry at the prices previously quoted. Iron and nails were in moderate demand and firm. The demand for metals and tinners' stock is steadily increasing, and the market is working firmer. Tin plate is very firm, and an easy advance is probable. Naval stores remain quiet. Tar has declined, now quoted at $5.75@6.50 per brl. Otherwise there was no change. Cooperage was in moderate request. Pork barrels were a trifle firmer, but tierces were dull. The wool market remains quiet and unsettled. Hops and broom corn are unchanged. Seeds were in moderate demand at reduced prices. The receipts were very large. Choice poultry was in demand and steady at yesterday's prices, but most of the supply consisted of inferior stock, which sold slowly. Potatoes were in demand and firm. The scarcity of eggs continues, though the receipts this morning were a trifle larger, and prices are hardly as strong. Green fruits were in the average demand.

Highwines were in fair demand, and firm at the recent quotation, though again quoted inactive and easier in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 87½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, and averaged fully 10c per 100 lbs higher, being wanted by both shippers and packers, with an increased preference for light weights, which sold at $5 05@5.15, closing firm at $5.10. Heavy sold at $5.00@5.10, closing with $5.05 bid. Sales were reported of 184 head at $5.15; 861 at $5.10; 839 at $5.05; 3,095 at $5.00; 234 dividing on 200 lbs at $5.05@5.15; 88 do at $5.05@5.12½; 86 do at $5.05@5.10; 300 do at $5.00@5.05. Total, 5,737 head.

Provisions were more active, and higher. Mess pork was the strongest article, being in good speculative demand, which caused an advance of 10@15c per brl. The market has been sold short to a very liberal extent by parties who believed in a much lower range of prices, consequent upon liberal receipts of hogs yet to come. It now seems that nearly all the hogs have been brought forward, and these parties are so anxious to cover that they have changed the current of packing, and as much of the hogs is being turned into pork as possible to meet the increased demand, while that has reacted on the price of hogs, and made them much higher than they would otherwise be. Lard was firm, in sympathy with pork, but not so much wanted; it advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs. Meats were in fair request, and averaged ⅛c per lb higher, with the inquiry principally for large round lots for shipment. We note that nearly 2,000,000 lbs meats were again taken out yesterday. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.85@12.90; do seller March, $13.00@13.05; do seller April, $13.25@13.30; do seller May, $13.50; prime mess, $11.00@11.25; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.37½@7.40; do seller March, $7.55@7.57½; do seller April, $7.70@7.75; do seller May, $7.80@7.85. Green hams at 9@9½c for 16-lb averages, and 8@8½c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅞c; do rough sides, 5⅛@5⅝c; do short ribs, 5⅞c; do short clear 6⅛c; dry salted meats quotable at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 6⅛c for short ribs, and 6⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅜c. English meats, 6⅛c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs; 6⅜c for short clear; 9½@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7½c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@30.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 2,450 brls mess pork seller March at $13.00; 500 brls do at $12.95; 2,000 brls do seller April at $13.25; 250 tcs lard at $7.40; 60 tcs do (country) at $7.30; 50 tcs do (kettled) at $7.50; 750 tcs do seller March at $7.55; 450,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 100,000 lbs do (part cured) at 4½c; 500 boxes shoulders at $4.38; 200 boxes do at $4.35; 200 boxes do seller March at 4½c; 50 boxes long clear at 6⅛c; 200,000 lbs short clear seller April at 6⅜c; 3,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 9½c; 40,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 9½c; 1,700 pcs and 80,000 lbs do at 9c; 40,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 7½c; 50 brls do (16 lbs) at 9c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 10½c.

Flour was very quiet at unchanged prices. The continued downward movement in New York causes a backwardness on the part of shippers to take hold, especially as our dealers are not disposed to grant corresponding concessions. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Farmers') at $10.25; 100 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do (Wisconsin) at $8.45; 100 brls on private terms; 25 brls spring extras at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls rye (Forest City) at $4.75; 100 brls do (Oshkosh city) at $4.75; 25 brls at $4.75. Total, 650 brls. Also 10 tons corn meal at $12.00, at mill; 10 tons bran at $11.50; 10 tons do at $11.00, both on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50 @ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.75 @ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	7.50 @ 7.75
Bran	11.50 @11.75
Middlings	12.00 @16.00

Wheat was more active, and averaged 1⅜c higher, though very irregular. The market was strong early, and at one time quite excited, under the receipt of news of an advance in Liverpool; but turned in the downward direction about noon, when New York was quoted inactive, with no shipping room, and again recovered later in the session under a good local demand, but weakened further during the last half hour of the session. A good deal of wheat (paper) changed hands, the volume of transactions being fully three times greater than the recent average, though the transfers of cash lots were not large in amount. The business was chiefly in seller March, which opened at $1.23½, advanced to $1.25⅛, and declined to $1.24½ at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring sold at $1.23½@1.24, closing nominally lower at $1.23¼. Seller April sold at $1.26⅞@1.28⅛, closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was firmer at $1.29@1.30. No. 3 spring closed at $1.11, and rejected do at 98c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.29; 2,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24½; 1,600 bu do at $1.24¾; 7,200 bu do at $1.24; 39,800 bu do at $1.23⅞; 10,000 bu do at $1.23⅝; 18,800 bu do at $1.23½; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11½; 10,800 bu do at $1.11¼; 8,800 bu do at $1.11; 2,400 bu do at $1.10¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.10½; 400 bu rejected spring at 98½c; 400 bu do at 98¼c; 2,000 bu do at 98c; 400 bu by sample at $1.33, delivered. Total, 108,600 bu.

Corn was less active, but a shade higher on the average, the chief demand being for options, which were relatively firmer than cash lots. The greater firmness was due to a reported advance in Liverpool late yesterday, which caused a slight strengthening on the sidewalk last evening. The receipts were larger, the inspection being 334 cars, but the receivers were not pressing the property for sale. Seller March sold at 31⅝@31⅞c, closing at 31⅝@31½c; No. 2, or seller the month, closed at 31c; seller April sold at 32½@32⅝c; seller May at 36⅝c; and seller June at 37⅝c, all closing rather tame. Cash sales were reported of 25,600 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 69,000 bu do at 31c; 14,800 bu rejected at 27c; 1,600 bu ear at 34c delivered. Total, 111,000 bu.

Oats were quiet and about ¼c lower, though reported stronger in New York, the cause of the easier feeling being that buyers hold off in anticipation of increasing receipts. Seller the month sold at 26⅛@26⅜c; seller March at 26⅝c; seller April at 27⅜c; seller May at 31c; all closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 26⅝c; 8,400 bu do at 26⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 23⅛c. Total, 20,800 bu.

Rye was more active and a shade firmer, the demand being somewhat greater than the supply. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 66c, and 3,600 bu do at 65½c.

Barley was more active and a shade easier. The market opened steady at 68c bid for No. 2 cash, and 68½c for do seller March; but later an operator tried to "jump on it," and succeeded to the extent of ½c, but the market recovered, and closed steady at opening quotations. No. 3 was irregular, at 55c in Rock Island to 61½c in Central Elevators. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 69c; 1,200 bu do at 68½c; 5,000 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 67½c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 61½c; 1,600 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do at 60½c; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 59c; 400 bu do at 58½c; 800 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 55c; 1,600 bu rejected at 49c; 400 bu do at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 47½c; 400 bu do at 47c; 800 bu by sample at 76c; 400 bu do at 60c, all on track. Total, 20,200 bu.

WOOL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Helmuth Schwartze gives the following as the importations of wool into Great Britain for the years named:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
New South Wales and Queensland	121,401	142,588	153,655	128,847
Victoria	206,053	209,088	216,476	198,685
Tasmania	17,121	17,039	15,584	14,623
South Australia	65,137	68,679	65,960	70,522
West Australia	4,779	5,260	4,743	5,448
New Zealand	85,119	106,660	110,595	104,584
Australasian	499,610	549,264	567,013	522,709
Cape	134,349	124,050	126,977	138,893
Colonial	633,959	673,314	693,990	661,601
German	29,065	16,459	25,837	24,373
Spanish and Portuguese	12,938	10,870	19,333	15,125
East India and Persian	58,216	44,090	62,872	65,216
Russian	22,161	18,474	42,663	37,836
River Plate	14,093	11,122	16,339	16,455
Peru, Lima, and Chili	42,658	36,622	39,223	47,209
Alpaca	24,674	22,550	37,009	28,628
Mediterranean and African	30,054	18,448	35,535	63,453
Mohair	22,718	14,190	44,149	31,904
Sundry	12,406	16,977	38,842	25,979
Total	902,942	888,117	1095,891	1018,878

The British Board of Trade makes returns as follows:

	1872.	1871.	Avg. '66-'71.
Imports of wool from Australia, lbs	173,266,435	182,753,585	153,156,507
Imports of wool from Cape of Good Hope	34,791,038	32,643,785	32,462,673
Imports of wool from British India	18,420,175	19,494,009	17,991,795
Imports of wool from European countries	40,885,863	54,276,417	31,417,948
Imports of wool from other countries	35,546,371	30,343,540	23,273,064
Total imports of foreign and colonial wool	302,909,882	319,511,336	258,321,987
Total exports of foreign and colonial wool	137,512,361	135,089,794	101,114,217
Leaving for home consumption	165,397,521	184,421,542	157,207,770
Imports of Alpaca, Vacuna, and Llama	3,819,089	3,607,236	3,284,386
Imports of Goat's Hair	6,495,482	8,672,631	No. av.
Exports of domestic wool to Germany	1,911,343	2,156,430	1,849,312
Exports of domestic wool to Belgium	1,120,356	2,883,438	1,256,429
Exports of domestic wool to France	1,025,377	2,787,306	4,292,671
Exports of domestic wool to United States	2,489,171	2,423,256	1,603,343
Exports of domestic wool to other countries	1,116,514	1,758,391	1,251,928
Total exports of domestic wool	7,662,771	11,988,813	10,253,743
Total exports of woollen and worsted manufactures	£32,882,669	27,184,704	22,160,230
Total imports of woollen and worsted manufactures	4,103,152	4,668,474	2,745,273
Excess of imports over exports	28,280,517	22,516,230	19,415,007
Total exports of woollen and worsted yarns	6,110,292	6,101,777	5,595,915
Total imports of woollen and worsted yarns	1,381,076	1,101,175	1,370,568
Excess of exports over imports	4,729,216	5,000,602	4,225,347
Exports of woollen and worsted manufactures and yarns to Germany	11,657,299	10,319,381	7,858,692
Exports of woollen and worsted manufactures and yarns to France	4,294,798	3,415,439	2,947,117
Exports of woollen and worsted manufactures and yarns to the United States	6,806,390	5,471,736	4,394,559
Imports of woollen rags torn up or not, to be used as wool,—lbs	67,567,860	51,447,648	32,135,824

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, and ⅝c higher. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.23⅞@1.25 seller the month, and sold at $1.24⅞@1.26 seller March, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and unchanged, quotable at 31c seller the month, and 31⅝@31½c seller March. Other cereals and provisions were inactive, and nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request, and steady at $1.75@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no perceptible change in this market. The better qualities of corn are in moderate demand; but aside from this the market is dull. Stocks are large. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale andred, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Continue to meet with a fair demand. The offerings of common to fair grades are ample, but strictly prime beans are scarce. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues light. There were no changes in prices, which are quotable as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@14.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—The receipts are improving some, but the offerings are not yet sufficient to satisfy the demand, and former prices are firmly sustained for all desirable grades. Shippers and local buyers were liberal purchasers to-day, and sales were readily effected at the quoted prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Common to choice roll, 17@24c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@29c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior common, 9@18c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in connection with the bagging market. So far as cotton seamless goods are concerned, steady activity prevails, and a firm, buoyant tone pervades the market. Other articles in the list are in moderate request only, and prices are unchanged. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 68c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Business was again reported fairly active, and firmness prevailed in all departments of the market. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.85
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.26
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Prices of prime goods were strong, the supply of such being light, not only here but in all the markets of the country. Of common to fair qualities the supply is in every way ample. The following quotations are furnished: New York factory, 14½@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Dealers report a quiet trade, and prices remain steady and uniform, as follows: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Winut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were in demand and firmer. Tierces were dull and weak; sales were made at $1.50@1.65. Other descriptions were in moderate request and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.65; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 1 car pork barrels at $1.25; 2 cars do at $1.20; 3 cars do at $1.15; 1 car lard tierces at $1.65; 350 do at $1.50.

EGGS—Continue scarce, though the receipts were a trifle larger this morning, and prices are hardly as strong, quotable at 48@50c for fresh, and 35@40c for pickled. We note sales of 41 boxes fresh at 50c.

FEATHERS—The demand for prime live geese feathers continues fair. The offerings are ample. We quote: Prime live geese at 63@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—The demand for fish continues good, and the market is firm, both for lake and salt water descriptions. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, 6.50@6.75; No. 2 do, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scalded, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Under this head there were no new features to note. Only a moderate amount of trading was done, either in domestic or foreign assortments, and former rates were no more than sustained. We continue to quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@21c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; blackberries, new, 10@10½c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 22@23c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—Are in moderate demand. The receipts are very light. We continue to quote Iowa and Illinois furs as follows: Extra otter, $8.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.00; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10@75c; kit, 10@50c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 75c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@12c; winter, do, 16@18c; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, ℔ lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a fair local demand for choice apples, with ample offerings. Lemons are firm at $7.00@8.00 for choice, the greater portion of the stock being damaged by frost. We again quote: Apples at $1.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemon at $7.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $4.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—In the grocery market fair activity was witnessed, and if we except a slight weakness in sugars, the market was firm for about everything in the list. Interior merchants are now in fair attendance from day to day, and the "order business" is also fair and increasing. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30½@31½c; O. G. Java, 26½@27½c; Java, No. 2, 25@25½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 23⅞@24c; good do, 23½@23⅝c; common do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24⅝c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8⅞c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13⅜@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12⅛@12⅝c; A, standard, 11⅞@12c; do No. 2, 11⅝@11¾c; B, 11⅝@11¾c; extra C, 11½@11⅝c; C, No. 2, 11⅛@11½c; yellow C, 10⅞@11⅛c; choice brown, 10⅝@10⅞c; prime do, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 10@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10⅛@10⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10⅞@11⅛c; do prime, 10⅛@10⅝c; do, fair, 9¼@10c; common, 8¾@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 35@37c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 7½@7⅝c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅝c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Dullness still characterizes the hay market. A liberal inquiry exists on Eastern and Southern account, but the impossibility of obtaining cars prevents any considerable outward movement, and sales are mainly restricted to supplying current local wants. The market is not, at present, largely overstocked, as dealers are advising their customers to withhold shipments, as far as practicable, but the feeling is weak, and sales are mostly at inside to medium figures. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In consequence of a slight decline at the East, the lack of transportation facilities, and the continued tightness of the money market, an easier feeling is being developed in the market for hides. Within the past two or three days there has been something of a falling off in the Eastern demand, and, although there is not as yet any considerable accumulation of stock, holders begin to manifest considerable anxiety, and there were sellers, to-day, at ½c decline from former rates. This was true only of green cured stock, other descriptions remaining unchanged. We now quote: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and steady. The offerings are extremely light, if we except strained, which is plenty and dull. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 14@18c.

HOPS—There was no visible change. Brewers are buying only for actual wants. Stocks are light, and present prices are fairly maintained, as follows: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 40@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues to improve, and the tone of the market is one of firmness. We again quote:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—The market remains steady and firm so far as domestic stock is concerned, but French stock is still tending upward. We continue to quote as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The demand continues light, and is mainly local, though some dealers report more inquiry from the interior. Prices have undergone no change. We again quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Orders from the interior are coming in with rather more freedom, and, on the whole, trade is improving. Tin plate continues firm at quotations. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@8c.

NAILS—Were in light request and firm. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.25; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Trade continues quiet. We note a decline in tar, now quoted at $5.75@6.50. Other articles are unchanged. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.75 @6.50

OILS—Nothing new was noted in connection with the oil market. There is a gradual improvement in the demand for the leading oils, and the quoted prices were well sustained for all descriptions. We quote: Carbon, 21@21½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80@82c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 23@25c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Met with only a moderate inquiry, and former prices were not subjected to any decided change. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50@12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—Desirable lots of poultry find ready sale on both local and shipping account. The market is well supplied, but the greater portion of the offerings are badly dressed, and such moved slowly. We note sales of 1,250 lbs dry-picked turkeys at 13c; 6,700 lbs do at 12@12½c; 2,200 lbs at 11@11½c; 400 lbs at 9@10c; 75 doz chickens at $3.25@3.50; 32 doz at $2.75@3.00; 25 doz at $2.59; 3 doz geese at $9.00@10.00; 10 doz do at $6.00@7.00; 5 doz good ducks at $4.00.

POTATOES—Were in fair local demand. The offerings are rather light, and choice peachblows are quotable at 70c on track; store lots at 80@90c. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 72c delivered; 50 bu Michigan at 90c; 44 bu Western at 80@85c.

SEEDS—Were in moderate demand. The receipts of all descriptions were liberal, and prices were quotably lower all round. Timothy sold at $3.10@3.40; clover at $5.00@5.25, the latter price for prime; mammoth at $5.60@5.75; Hungarian at $1.00; millet at 70@82½c. Sales include 40 bags choice timothy at $3.40; 225 bags prime at $3.35; 89 bags do at $3.30; 321 bags do at $3.28; 163 bags do at $3.25; 200 bags do good at $3.20; 80 bags at $3.15; 46 bags at $3.10; 88 bags prime clover at $5.25; 40 bags do do at $5.20; 140 bags do good at $5.15; 14 bags poor at $5.00; 100 bags Hungarian at $1.00; 1 car millet at 82½c; 40 bags do at 75c; 50 bags at 70c.

SALT—Was in fair request. The market is firm, as stocks are extremely light. We repeat quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $2.25@3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. The following are the prices current:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.30
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.30
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in.	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in.	2x10 by 5x2	80c

TEAS—Remain steady and firm at the annexed range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—No change was noted in the tobacco market. There was a fair demand and the feeling seemed firm all around.

WOOD—Was dull at the decline recently noted: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is very dull. A few light orders are being placed, but the general condition is unsatisfactory. Many dealers attribute the weakness of the market to the stringency of money and the many failures East. Prices are easy, and pulled wools are quoted lower. We repeat quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	54@56c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@49c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@49c
Fleece, washed, medium light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@49c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	34@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	34@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@36c
Super, pulled	46@50c
Extra, pulled	46@50c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—There was no change. The general features of the market are the same as last week. The demand continues moderate, and prices are steady, as follows: Two-hoop pails, $2.40@2.50; three-hoop do, $2.65@2.75; dairy, $4.75@5.00; horse-buckets, flush bottoms, $4.50@5.00; extra cheese tubs, three-hoop, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, $9.50@10.00; No. 3 tubs, two-hoop, $9.00; nest three-hoop, $11.00@11.50; No. 1 tubs, two-hoop, tubs, three in nest, $2.65; nest keelers, five in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, $3.75@5.00; peck measures, $3.00@3.75; churns, No. 1, 22-inch, $11.00; churns, No. 2, 20-inch, $10.00; churns, No. 3, 18-inch, $9.00; churns, No. 4, 16-inch, $8.00; headed clothes pins, $1.25; zinc washboard, solid back, $2.50@2.75; barrel covers, $2.00; nest buckets, or Kanakins, three in nest, $2.50@3.00; butter tub, oak, three in nest, $1.65; butter tubs, oak, two in nest, $1.25; broom handles, per 1,000, $14.00@16.00 n fish kits, 30c; No. 1 hurl brooms, $2.50@3.00; No. 5 hurl do, $2.25@2.50; common brooms, $2.00@2.15.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are active and firm. The following are the rates current:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Albany	.60	1.20	60	70
Buffalo	.35	70	35	40
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.69	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	1.36	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,661	9,660	2,035
Tuesday	1,557	15,188	547
Wednesday	1,328	15,643	1,882
Thursday	1,644	18,968	1,881
Friday	1,400	15,000	1,500
Total	7,590	74,459	7,845

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,977	7,160	488
Tuesday	519	8,061	....
Wednesday	838	6,117	....
Thursday	1,566	6,764	345
Total	4,900	28,102	828

The first live stock (consisting of nine car-loads) shipped over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, arrived at the Union Stock Yards yesterday. The facilities for moving live stock eastward from here are now "first-class," shippers thus far during the week having experienced no difficulty in obtaining all the cars required.

CATTLE—There was a decided improvement in the general features of this market, all grades of stock meeting with a better demand, and all grades (with perhaps the exception of common cows) commanding better prices. The Eastern markets have not as yet undergone any very marked change for the better, but there are indications of a favorable reaction there, and shippers operated with more apparent confidence than on any previous day within the past four weeks. The supply of well matured beeves, such as are usually sought after by New York, Boston, and Albany buyers, fell considerably short of the demand, and the competition for these was sufficient to cause a sharp advance, values appreciating fully 25c per 100 lbs, as compared with yesterday's prices. This makes the advance since Monday about ⅜@½c. In the quality of the offerings there was not much change. There were a few more good to choice droves than were offered on the preceding days of the week, but the larger portion of the stock on sale consisted of common to medium cows and poor to fair steers, for which the prevailing prices were $3.00@5.00. The extreme range was $2.50@6.50, the outside quotation being realized for a car-load of extra steers, averaging 1,452 lbs. Stock steers were in good request, and prices were higher, several sales making at $4.12½@4.87½, while in a few instances $4.40@4.50 was paid. Common and medium cows were the only descriptions of stock that were not salable at better prices than prevailed earlier in the week. The too liberal receipts of such operate to keep the market depressed. About all sold, and a good feeling prevailed at the close.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
50 good steers	1,288	$5.25
32 good steers	1,192	5.10
17 good steers	1,209	5.35
10 fair steers	1,104	4.65
10 cows	978	2.62½
25 stock steers	924	3.70
25 stock steers	784	3.70
18 choice steers	1,239	5.65
18 cows	1,048	3.25
12 cows	1,031	3.00
18 fair steers	1,188	4.75
15 butchers' steers	1,084	4.25
16 good steers	1,262	5.00
17 good steers	1,324	5.25
15 good steers	1,308	5.37½
32 good steers	1,291	5.12½
32 good steers	1,302	5.00
33 good steers	1,306	5.62½
16 butchers' stock	1,206	4.37½
11 butchers' stock	1,110	3.90
14 extra steers	1,452	6.50
16 good steers	1,164	4.30
34 choice steers	1,277	5.80
20 cherokee cows	700	2.90
18 extra steers	1,350	6.00
20 stockers	992	4.37½
19 stock steers	1,030	4.25
18 cows	1,064	3.50
18 cows	1,052	3.50
33 good steers	1,164	4.80
20 cows	884	3.55
14 cows	819	3.60
11 stockers	1,080	4.12½
17 choice steers	1,312	5.62½
16 choice steers	1,332	6.00
34 choice steers	1,240	5.62½

HOGS—Trade opened brisk this morning, with prices firm at the advance established yesterday. Receipts again promised to be light, and shippers and packers bought freely at $4.35@4.70 for common to extra. Toward noon, however, a quieter feeling obtained. Neither local nor outside buyers seemed as anxious to invest as during the opening hours of the day, and in the afternoon prices eased off 5@10c, closing weak at $4.25@4.35 for poor to common; at $4.40@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.65 for choice to extra. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40	227	$4.60	450	380	$4.65	49	314	$4.30
59	198	4.65	49	281	4.55	55	278	4.60
101	202	4.60	41	194	4.60	94	314	4.62½
51	331	4.50	23	200	4.50	82	202	4.50
49	347	4.55	49	296	4.50	50	318	4.40
32	200	4.50	61	237	4.50	59	..	4.50
26	304	4.25	64	252	4.50	49	..	4.50
94	352	4.60	59	178	4.60	56	..	4.50
59	220	4.55	38	457	4.65	56	..	4.35
48	333	4.40	55	173	4.55	133	..	4.65
39	318	4.40	228	191	4.50	51	..	4.65
158	292	4.45	68	184	4.65	43	..	4.65
44	388	4.60	81	439	4.60	48	..	4.62½
39	442	4.65	121	180	4.65	64	..	4.50
54	186	4.45	65	195	4.60	28	..	4.50
43	203	4.65	43	179	4.50	65	..	4.70
155	484	4.70	91	281	4.60	64	..	4.50
138	201	4.70	60	260	4.45	158	299	4.45
62	275	4.37½	64	260	4.40	50	294	4.60
65	211	4.70	57	278	4.45	34	194	4.75
103	366	4.50	44	283	4.45	46	345	4.50
51	325	4.40	49	310	4.50	67	182	4.65
40	345	4.70	42	..	4.50	32	185	4.70
46	330	4.70	53	..	4.55	62	172	4.75
20	307	4.20	41	..	4.60	88	191	4.70
24	205	4.70	109	..	4.50	48	199	4.70
78	298	4.65						

SHEEP—The sheep trade continues very dull. The receipts, though not unusually large, were so far in excess of the demand that buyers were enabled to arrange prices pretty much to suit themselves, and we have to note a further decline, prices ruling fully 50c per 100 lbs lower than last week. We now quote poor at $3.00@3.50; common to medium at $3.75@4.00, and good to choice at $4.50@5.50. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
180	95	$3.75	81	80	$3.50	70	94	$4.35
91	91	4.65	84	95	4.12½	90	91	3.37½
83	105	5.00	230	95	4.00			

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OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.

One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.

A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.

Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

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Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK......Saturday, Feb. 15, 3 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Feb. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, March 1, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $75 and $80 Gold.

Steerage, to or from British Ports......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to or from German Ports......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports......$[illegible] Currency.

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5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

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Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

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229 State-st., Chicago, a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, is admitted by the profession, press, and public to be the most thoroughly qualified, skilful and successful physician in the treatment of all the diseases of his specialty—Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases. Those living at a distance treated by letter. Send for medical treatise. Consultation free.

SCALES.

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TAXATION OF BANK STOCK.

State Court Injunctions Preventing the Collection of National Bank Taxes Reversed by the Supreme Court.

Review of a Decision by Judge Blodgett, and of Arguments Based on the Action of the Federal Courts.

The Supreme Court Can Find No Authority for the Ruling of the United States Circuit Court.

A recent decision of Judge Blodgett, restraining the collection of taxes on bank stock, where the banks do business in this county, whose stockholders reside in other counties and States, was followed by an avalanche of petitions for such injunctions both in the State and United States Courts, all of which, or nearly so, have been obtained; the relief thus granted, at the expense of Chicago and Cook County, amounting already to the serious sum of upwards of half a million dollars.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of LaSalle County, in the cause, First National Bank of Mendota, v. Daniel M. Smith, Collector of the town of Mendota and, in doing so, has expressed its non-concurrence in the decision of the United States Circuit Court in very decided terms, that decision having been cited and relied on in the arguments. We print such portions of the decision of the Supreme Court as refer to the United States Circuit Court:

The case in the United States Circuit Court, to which we have been cited, was a bill brought by the bank to restrain the collection of city taxes from any of the shareholders, whether resident or non-resident, in the City of Chicago. The shares of the residents were even, in the view of that Court, not properly taxable there. The shares of the non-residents were, in the view of the Court, not within the city, but attached to the persons of their owners at the domicils of the latter, and were therefore not taxable there. For aught that appeared there all the property in the city *subject* to taxation was assessed. The addition to that assessment of property belonging to non-residents, and not within the city, according to the view of the Court, may have been, if that view were correct, a wrong to the non-resident owners; but certainly was none to the resident tax-payers, and did not destroy either equality or uniformity of taxation as between them. We have commented at such length on this position of the Federal Courts, because the same position is taken by counsel in the case before us on the authority of that decision, and the same relief is asked for the resident stockholders that was granted there. As is apparent in the extract from the opinion already given, the decision rests upon two propositions: First, that a tax cannot be assessed where there is no jurisdiction of either the person or the property. Second, that personal property has no *situs* of its own, but follows the person of its owner, and if this is not always true of tangible personal property, it is of incorporeal personal property, like shares of bank stock. The correctness of the first proposition is not questioned. It is undoubtedly true that the Legislature could not constitutionally authorize Cook County to levy a tax upon lands or other property having a fixed *situs* in LaSalle County. The second proposition is correct as a general rule of the common law. It is one of obvious convenience in determining what law shall govern in the distribution of estates of deceased persons. But, while it is a rule of the common law, that is all that can be said of it. The fallacy of the reasoning of the Federal Court referred to, and of the counsel for the appellant, seems to be in assuming that this rule of the common law cannot be changed by statute. The Legislature, by the act of 1867, certainly intended to change it in regard to bank shares; and to fix their *situs* for all purposes of taxation, in the county where the bank is situated. The language employed is broad enough to effect the change, and it has been made, if the Legislature had the constitutional power to make it. Where is the constitutional provision which prohibits the change? We have been referred to none; and in what provision lurks the prohibition? We confess ourselves at a loss to conjecture. That the decision of the Federal Court assumes and is based upon the theory that the *situs* of the shares is inseparable, even by statute, from the person of the owner is undeniable. Yet we are pointed to no provision of the Constitution prohibiting what would seem to be an exercise of one of the plainest and simplest of legislative powers. That the Legislature can change the rule of the common law in this respect, seems to us a proposition too plain for argument; and if the power had not been practically denied by a Court of such respectability, we should deem it one so palpably clear as not to admit of controversy. Story, in his "Conflict of Laws," Section 550, speaking of this question of *situs*, says: "The general doctrine is not controverted that, although movables are for many purposes to be deemed to have no *situs*, except that of the domicil of the owner, yet, this being but a *legal fiction*, it yields whenever it is necessary, for the purposes of justice, that the actual *situs* of the thing should be examined." The separation of the *situs* of personal property from the domicil of the owner for the purposes of taxation is familiar doctrine in the Courts of this country, and has been sanctioned by this Court in various cases. In Wilkey v. The City of Pekin, 19 Illinois, 160, it was held that a resident of that city could not under the charter be taxed on personal property not having its actual *situs* within the city. The *situs* of the property was held under the charter not to attach to the person of the owner. In Mills v. Thornton, 26 Illinois, 300, a like severance of the *situs* from the person for the purposes of taxation was again recognized. In the City of Dunleith v. Reynold, 53 Illinois, 45, the Court held certain personal property within the city subject to taxation, though the owners resided elsewhere. These, it is true, were cases of tangible property. But in the Board of Supervisors v. Davenport, 40 Ill., 198, the same principle was applied to property not tangible. It was there held that money belonging to a resident of New York, and sent to an agent in Tazewell County to be loaned, was taxable by the county. The property was a mere *chose in action*, but its *situs* was, by the terms of the Revenue law, severed from the owner and attached to the agent in this State who loaned the money. It might be said, in reference to the latter case, that the possession of the agent was that of the principal. If this be conceded, it may also be said that the bank files this bill as Trustee of the stockholders; and as such possesses the lawful control over the rights and interests of the *cestius qui trust* much greater than that of a mere agent for the loan of money. Shares in joint stock companies are not, however, strictly speaking, *chattels*; and it has been considered that they bear a close resemblance to *choses in action*; or, in other works, they are merely evidence of property. They are, it is held, mere demands for dividends as they become due, and differ from movable property which is capable of possession and manuel apprehension. "If," says C. J. Shaw, "a share in a bank is not a *chose in action*, it is in the nature of a *chose in action*; and, what is more to the purpose, it is personal property." Aug & Ames on Corp., 9th Ed., Sec. 560. Hutchins v. State Bank, 12 Met., 421. "Certificates of stock," says Comstock, J., in Mechanics' Bank v. New York Railroad Company, 3 Kern, 627, "are not securities for money in any sense, much less are they negotiable securities. They are simply the muniments and evidence of the holder's title to a given share in the property and franchises of the corporation of which he is a member." Under this view of the law, it would seem to be eminently proper for the Legislature to fix the *situs* of property so anomalous in nature for the purposes of taxation. The question, however, is not whether the act of 1867, under which the taxes were levied, was just or reasonable, but simply whether it was within the limits of legislative power. If it was not, then there is no power in our Legislature to change any artificial rule of the common law, and many of the acts within our statute books are void for the same reason. But, in our opinion, the act of 1867 was not only constitutional, but was also a very proper and even necessary exercise of legislative power. It prescribes no unreasonable rule. It places the *situs* of bank shares, when, from the very nature of the property, it ought to be placed for the purpose of taxation. The act of Congress itself contemplates a severance of the *situs* of such shares from the person of their owner by providing that they should not be taxed except in the State where the bank is established. But apart from this, it is really much more reasonable to fix the *situs* of shares at the place where the bank is located, and where it must continue to do its business, or wind up its affairs, than to separate, by legislation, intangible personal property from the person of its owner. The latter may be in one country to-day, and in another to-morrow. Its actual *situs* is liable to constant change; and the title may be transferred by the owner wherever he may be. But not so with bank shares. The banking corporation has a fixed locality, where it must transact its business, and then wind up its affairs when it ceases to exist. It is the Trustee of the stockholders, who must come to its counter for their annual dividends and their share of assets on final liquidation. Its debts are payable at its counter, and its assets receivable there. No transfer of stock can be made unless shown upon the books of the bank, and the names and residence of all the stockholders must be there kept. The property, in its own nature, partakes much more of the immobility of real estate than any other personal property which we can now call to mind. The Legislature, then, did no violence to the nature of this property when it fixed the *situs* of the shares at the locality of the bank. We have seen that the exercise of the power by the Legislature was both proper and legitimate. We have shown why it was proper and legitimate. It was necessary, because, if the act had not been passed, much of the bank stock of this State would have soon escaped taxation by methods so obvious as to need no specification. But this is impossible. The Assessor of each county knows every bank in the county, and has but to look at the books to ascertain the ownership of the stock. The act, instead of defeating uniformity and equality of taxation, which is the theory upon which the invalidity is asserted, does, in our judgment, tend to secure these results more effectually than any other law that could have been adopted. This question has come before the highest Courts of New York and New Jersey, and they have decided as we do. National Bank v. Weeks, 5 Vroom, 447. The People v. Commissioners of Taxes, 35 New York, 423. We know of no decision that can be cited in support of the ruling of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, to which we have already sufficiently adverted. The case just cited from 35th New York, in which this point was expressly ruled, was afterwards carried to the Supreme Court of the United States; this point was not deemed of sufficient importance to be raised before that Court, and the judgment of the Court of Appeals of New York was affirmed there without reference by the Court to the question. 4 Wallace, 244. We cannot regard the attempt of the National Banks to shield their stockholders from all State taxation as at all meritorious. They offer no grounds for the alleged exemption which we can regard as even plausible. Although their franchises are conferred by acts of Congress, still all their business, so far as conducted with reference to profit, is done under our State laws, the same as corporations created by the laws of this State. It is by the laws of the State that their business transactions are governed, and by the same laws that their property is protected. So that they are under the same duty to contribute to the support of the State and municipal governments as any natural person on a State corporation may be. Unless exempted by some plain rule of law, they should not ask a Court of equity to relieve their stockholders from that duty.

Decree affirmed.

INDIGNATION ALLAYED.

How Superintendent Hughitt Met a Delegation of Suburban Residents.

The Recent Detentions and Accidents on the Northwestern Railway Satisfactorily Explained.

About forty indignant patrons of the Chicago & Northwestern suburban trains crowded into the General Superintendent's office yesterday morning to lay their grievous complaints before Mr. Marvin Hughitt. When they had stood up in formidable array, all around the large room, the spokesman, a fluent lawyer,—Davis, by name,—addressed the General Superintendent, as the representative of the aggrieved suburban residents on the Wisconsin Division. The opening charge was that, for two weeks past, scarcely a train had rrrived on time. Frequently they had been delayed two hours or more. The result was that several clerks lost their situations, real estate dealers had missed good offers, and attorneys had failed to appear in time to manage profitable cases. They had been induced to purchase and locate in the suburban towns on the understanding that every needed railroad facility would always be supplied. The failure of these was rapidly depreciating the value of their property, and preventing the growth of the numerous towns. Another complaint was, that many of the cars were absolutely unfit for passenger travel. The engines were out of repair and unable to haul the trains. Then they were often delayed in the yard to wait for freight trains. What they required was better equipment, more trains, and good running time. Residents of Norwood, Barrington, and Maplewood indorsed the statements, and added to them the complaint that fuel was not furnished at the several stations.

Mr. Hughitt replied that he had not known of any unusual detentions, other than those incident to the unprecedented severity of the season. The weather, as affecting railroads, had exceeded all his previous experience. Of ten locomotives that had been supplied with new axles, nine had already broken. No iron could withstand the severe strain. New engines had broken down as readily as older ones, but every effort would be made to furnish adequate power. Regarding additional trains, the pressure for more came from all divisions of the road. The Company was glad to see the demand, and would endeavor to meet it; but if the complainants could exchange places with the manager for a day or two, and receive the numerous real estate delegations who urged the peculiar demands and advantages of their individual locations, they would be amazed at the number of the "choicest surburban sites."

Regarding passenger cars, the Company was constructing twenty new coaches, which would be ready for use next spring. It had expended $90,000 in the equipment, and in supplying the cars with the Miller platform and patent air brakes, without which trains were not sufficiently safe. If the cars had been neglected, parties who would keep them clean were immediately employed. No railroad had been exempt from broken axles, journals, and pedestals. No foresight or skill could have averted these accidents. Some engines just received from the famous Eastern shops had broken down, though furnished with steel tires. That morning, the Sterling passenger had broken an axle that was put in last June. If the complainants only knew the anxiety of mind and the strain constantly upon the general officers, they would feel that their share of annoyance was comparatively small. Still, wherever they had any complaints to prefer, the officers of the Company would be very glad to hear and consider them, and, if possible, they should be remedied; if otherwise, a reason therefor would always be cheerfully given. At present the Company could not put on more cars, but would as soon as the new equipment was provided. The other matters of complaint would be immediately investigated, and every possible offort be promptly made to oblige and suit the convenience of the patrons of the road.

A gentleman asked if they could be allowed to ride on some of the freight trains, to which Mr. Hughitt gave an unequivocal negative reply, because the experience of every railroad Superintendent in Illinois proved that more injuries and deaths resulted from riding upon freight trains than from any other cause. It was the wish of the Company to accommodate the greatest number, and, to ascertain their wishes, some gentlemen could easily circulate petitions among the frequent patrons of the trains, naming the hours at which they would prefer the trains to run, and the Company would endeavor to please the majority.

The expressions of the General Superintendent completely removed the indignation so manifest upon the opening of the conference, and, with hearty good will, a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Hughitt for the courtesy and honorable disposition shown by him toward his unexpected visitors.

A SWINDLE EXPOSED.

A swindler, who has been victimizing country people, was apprehended by Officer Silver yesterday, and taken to the Mayor's office for an interview with His Honor. His name is Frank Page, and his "office" is in the building No. 60 South Canal street. The circular he issued contained a list of "rich and rare books, handsomely bound, for private and select circulation." The titles indicated their supposed contents, and were such as would catch the eye of a schoolboy or an old man of vitiated taste. Had he really distributed the demoralizing literature he would have been liable to prosecution, but he evaded that by a little subterfuge, which enhanced his profits an hundred fold. The book covers contained the titles mentioned in the circular, but they enclosed reading matter which could not he called immoral,—dime novels, and blood and thunder stories that would disturb the rest of sensitive people. The Mayor made Page promise that he would not issue any more circulars, and then dismissed him. Nearly five thousand of the documents have been sent into the country, and those who have received them should not give them any attention. If they do they will not receive a "racy" book, but pay $2.50 or $3 for a novel which they can purchase at any news stand for 10 cents.

PERSONAL.

Dr. W. T. Sturtevant, of Mokena, is ill of fever, and will be compelled to keep his room for from ten to fifteen days.

Mr. Frank Perkins, prompter at Hooley's Opera House, is not the man sought for by Mrs. Annie Perkins, of Troy, N. Y. Her Frank has undoubtedly "gone West."

The General Agency of the United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, for Northern Illinois, has changed hands, Mr. John J. D. Bristol, for the past five years with the Connecticut Mutual, succeeding Mr. Samuel Green, with headquarters in this city. Mr. Bristol has one of the most successful records, and hails from Detroit.

Mr. John R. Woodbridge, of the Western Methodist Book Concern, and Miss Mary H., eldest daughter of Amos Grannis, Esq., a well-known architect, were married on Wednesday evening last at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1192 Indiana avenue, in the presence of a large number of friends. Rev. Mr. McChesney performed the ceremony.

Mr. Richard Somers, manager of the internal affairs of the Sherman House, has tendered his resignation, which will take effect March 1. Mr. Somers has been engaged in the hotel business in this city for many years, and merits the popularity he enjoys. It is said he contemplates becoming the proprietor of a first-class hotel. If so, his many friends will wish him success.

GRAIN DOCTORING.

How Tainted Barley is Chemically Cleaned.

Sulphur Used to Give a False Appearance to Grain.

Three Establishments Engaged in the Business in This City.

Effects of the "Doctoring" on the Chicago Market.

During the last three or four years, the business of doctoring grain in this city has grown to such dimensions as to become deserving of more attention than has been paid it, especially since it has of late begun to exercise a disastrous influence upon the barley trade of Chicago, which there at present seems to be no way of getting rid of. We have always had some contrivances for cleaning grain which was unobjectionable except for the fact that it was

TOO DIRTY TO PASS MUSTER

in a given grade, and it has long been customary to take the lower grades of wheat and mix them with higher ones in such proportions that the result would just come within the standard of the higher grade, thus injuriously lowering the general average of that grade, making it approximate very closely to the one immediately below it, and causing the holders of the better quality of wheat of that grade to suffer a loss.

THE CHEMICAL DOCTORING OF GRAIN

is a process of comparatively recent origin. We now have no less than three cleaning mills in the city, furnished with the best machinery for the purpose, where large quantities of chemicals, and particularly sulphur, are annually used, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to grain, and doing to it somewhat that which an old Hebrew does to an old hat which he has picked out of the gutter, who rubs it up, puts on a little finish here and there, and turns it out, a new article, which looks well for a day or two of fine weather, but which, under the first shower, wilts to its original worthlessness.

THE THREE ESTABLISHMENTS

of which we speak are those of Howe & McMullen, on the corner of Clark and Sixteenth streets; of George Seaverns, near Flint & Thompson's elevators, in the vicinity of Twelfth street; and Netter's house, in the old Burlington Hall. These places run spasmodically, sometimes being almost inactive for several weeks together, and at other times running night and day. When in full blast, they can each turn out at least ten thousand bushels of this transmogrified grain, making an average profit of from fifteen to twenty-five cents a bushel. The times of greatest activity for these mills are those of the

MOST INTENSE SPECULATIVE EXCITEMENT

in grain on 'Change. During the last corner in wheat, when the speculative grade, No. 2, was raised in price from thirty to forty cents per bushel beyond what it would have been but for the existence of the corner, the proprietors of these places bought No. 3 spring wheat and "rejected," put it through their mills, bringing it out as No. 2, the only difference being that there was rather less in quantity, owing to the fact that a small percentage of dirt had been taken out of it. It must be said that this part of the business is perfectly legitimate, the question being simply one of rivalry between two sets of speculators, one anxious to increase the volume of the speculative grade of any given grain, and the other anxious to keep it down within the smallest possible limits. So far as a mere contest between

BULLS AND BEARS

is concerned, the public can have but little interest, as there is probably little to complain of, outside of this speculative transaction, in their dealings with wheat, but it is in barley that their chief profits lie, and they glory most in a barley corner.

It is well known among grain dealers that the difference between any two grades of barley, as, for instance, No. 2 and No. 3, does not depend alone upon its weight or plumpness, but upon its color.

BARLEY

which is heavy and plump enough to pass as No. 2, may, owing to the fact that it has been out in the field too long, or has wetted in the shock, or has even been snowed upon during its transit in the cars, from the grower to this city, become discolored, or, as the dealers in it say, "tainted," to such an extent that the Inspectors will class it as No. 3. Now, if this were a mere outside taint, like the coloring of the shell of an egg, there might be no great harm in removing the stain; but the reason why this "tainted" grain is not allowed to be classed as No. 2 is because the outward discoloration is supposed to be a sign of

AN INTERNAL TAINT,

which will prevent the brewer's making clear, bright beer or ale with the malt made from such barley. Hence this "tainted" barley is used by brewers for the making of common and inferior grades of malt liquors, and the best barley—that which is not merely sound, but which carries external evidence of its soundness—is kept for the best grades. Some of the brewers cheat with this inferior barley, by using it for the manufacture of what they call "Bass' ale," the true article being made only in England.

THE WAY

in which these lower grades of barley, and "tainted" barley, are made to appear as No. 2, is by subjecting the grain to a sulphur bath. The manipulator takes rolls of sulphur, breaks them up into small pieces, and puts them in a retort in the lower part of the building. The fumes are then conducted through pipes into an inclined and revolving drum in the upper part of the building. The grain runs into the higher end of the drum, from the bins. The drum revolves slowly, agitating the grain, and giving the sulpher fumes an opportunity to pass through the mass, which afterwards runs out at the lower end of the drum.

THE GREATEST TROUBLE

of these people has hitherto been to remove the sulphur smell from the grain thus treated, but it is understood that they have recently hit upon chemical preparations which take away that odor entirely, and render it almost impossible for even an expert to say that the grain has been doctored up to a higher grade. In reality, the best proof of this doctoring is the fact that the grain has

AN ALMOST SUPERNATURAL WHITENESS,

such as results from the cutting of barley before it is fully ripe. This barley, gathered before maturity, makes a fancy grain, which has often sold for an advance of two or three cents a bushel upon standard No. 2, but is really no good for brewing purposes, and experienced brewers do not touch it.

The greater portion of this doctored grain is sent directly to the East, where it passes muster as good straight No. 2. The grain dealers in Chicago have, however, had a good deal of trouble with it. During

THE EXCITEMENT IN BARLEY,

two or three months ago, a number of car-loads of No. 3 and "rejected" barley were taken from the Rock Island Elevators to the cleaning mill, and thence sent into the Northwestern Elevator as No. 2. It will be remembered that, owing to a difference in the interpretation of the inspection rules by the Inspectors at those two elevators, the proprietor of the cleaning mill was enabled, after the first day or two, to transfer the grain from one house to the other without taking the trouble of cleaning it. The trouble raised by the persons who were obliged to take this grain resulted in

A DISCRIMINATION

of several cents per bushel in the price of Rock Island barley, and, as a result, it is understood that there has been a movement among the warehousemen to follow the example of Armour, Dole & Co., who long ago refused to take into their houses any grain sent to them from those cleaning mills. There are difficulties surrounding the question, which make it impossible for the warehousemen, as a class to adhere to this rule, but it is believed they have made it so much more difficult than formerly to bring this grain into their houses, that the bulk of it is now shipped directly to the East, where it is sold on its merits, and helps to lower the character of our inspection in Eastern markets, as well as the price of good barley. Since it is impossible to tell whether the grain is bad or good, and the brewer does not know whether he is to be cheated or not,

THE INEVITABLE RESULT

is a general fall of prices, and those who hold good grain have to suffer for the doings of those men who are carrying on a business which, while it may no be in violation of law, is not morally defensible.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The first train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will leave the Union Depot, on the corner of Canal and Madison streets, to-morrow evening.

An old man, who was so intoxicated that he was unable to give his name, slipped and fell on the walk, at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, yesterday noon, and was badly injured about the face and head.

The watchman on board a vessel lying near Harrison street, on the west side of the stream, reports that, on Wednesday night, a man fell into the river, near where he was standing, and was drowned. The watchman did not state to our informant how the drowned man got through the ice, which is over a foot thick.

The rumors that John B. Gough will not lecture in this city are untrue. The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have heard from him, and he says that he intends to fulfill his engagements. He will lecture under the auspices of the Association on the evenings of Feb. 27 and 28, and March 17. The subjects will be announced hereafter.

The Plymouth Congregational Church Society have purchased the north 110 feet of the residence property of John L. Hancock, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, and will commence in the spring the erection of a house of worship which will accommodate 2,000 people. Architects are now preparing plans, the best of which will be adopted.

Yesterday morning at about half-past 8 o'clock the Illinois Central mail train ran off the track at the Burnside brick kiln switch, just this side of Calumet. The engine stopped about thirty feet from the track right side up, and but little damaged. The tender was overturned and badly smashed on the side track. The mail car turned over upon its side and dragged several times its length in distance. Postal clerks were uninjured. The express messenger had his hand hurt and returned to the city. None of the passengers were injured.

Ex-Police Commissioners Reno and Klokke were at the police headquarters yesterday, and assisted the Board of Police-Commissioner Sheridan—to audit the pay-rolls of the Police and Fire Departments. The questions the members of both departments are anxious to have answered are: If the ex-Commissioners have no right to act as members of the Board, will the Comptroller recognize their signatures? and, as the men cannot be paid until the pay-rolls are audited, who is going to audit them? The Mayor, when informed that it seemed to be the prevailing impression that a majority of the Aldermen were in sympathy with the Board, and would reject his nominees, replied that he would send in the names of persons for confirmation as Police Commissioners until the Directory was exhausted. When the controversy will end, the members of the Legislature can alone determine.

Lunt, Preston & Kean,

Bank of discount and deposit. Commercial banking in all its branches transacted. Certificates of deposit issued, bearing interest according to contract. West Side, corner Halsted and Randolph streets. South Side, No. 157 and 159 LaSalle street.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--TWO NEAT FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms for two, or single gentleman, at 623 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--372 MICHIGAN-AV., DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT--NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; EXcellent central location; house has all modern improvements. No. 48 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT--A NICE FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPing room, with gas, closet, etc., with or without board. Apply at 540 Wabash-av., side of store.

TO RENT--A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, over 245 West Madison-st.; also, a room-mate with another gentleman wanted at the same number, for a furnished room, with fire.

TO RENT--NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen from $15 to $25 per month. Gas, bath; family private. References; 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM BY A widow, to either lady or gentleman. Address E 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM, WITH STOVE; price, $8. 54 North Peoria-st. Call for two days.

TO RENT--A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDroom and parlor to gentleman and lady, or would suit two gentlemen; cars passing the house. Address D 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF building 47 North Clark-st., now occupied as a boarding house; immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT--BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING TEN rooms with modern improvements; also furniture for sale at a sacrifice; furniture new last August. Apply at 41 Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT--HOUSE 1256 WABASH-AV. IN SPLENdid order. Inquire at COHN & CO.'S, 101 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE--WASHINGTON, NEAR SANgamon-st.; also boarding-house, South Peoria-st. Furniture for sale. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE OF TEN rooms, all nicely furnished, with good stable; possession May 1. GAUBERT & GROSS, 16 Exchange Building.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--STORES AND BASEMENTS IN THE Briggs House, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.; several stores connected with the hotel office. Apply to CHASE & ADAMS, 81 Bryan Block.

TO RENT--A FINE SUITE OF FRONT OFFICES ON Clark-st., with rear entrance from Board of Trade alley; rent until 1st of May, $125. JACOB C. MAGILL, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP--ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISTON & SONS Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--ROOM ABOUT 20X80, well adapted for light manufacturing purposes; third or fourth stories will answer; must be within one mile of Court House. Address or call on WM. M. FERRIS, care Oragin Bros. & Co., 145 Lake-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED room for two gentlemen, within block of Woodruff House; must have hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Address, stating terms, D 24, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE OF EIGHT OR ten rooms, with gas and water, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty ninth-sts., and Vincennes-av. and the Lake. Address G. W. HARPER, Box 513, Chicago, stating terms.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL COTTAGE, OR three or four unfurnished rooms, on South or West Side. Rent not over $20. Man and wife only, state location, size and price; no others noticed. Address X 66, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST. OPPOSITE THE Sherman House; rooms with board $5.50 per week.

123 WEST MADISON-ST.--TO RENT, PLEASANT rooms with board in a pleasant family; also, table boarding. Please call on east side of hall.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.--NICELY FURNISHED rooms, first-class board; terms moderate.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.--PERSONS WANTING board, nicely furnished rooms, private family, good table, terms reasonable, can be accommodated.

723 FULTON-ST. -- ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room, hot and cold water in room, suitable for gent and wife or two gents.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.--BOARDing by the day or week at reasonable rates; transient accommodated.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT--NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

751 WABASH-AV. -- A NICELY FURNISHED front suite, unfurnished, parlor floor (3 rooms, with carpet), to gentlemen and wives, with first-class table. Also, nice large room, for two gentlemen.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV. -- A BEAUTIFUL BACK parlor; also, a pleasant room, with board. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD--FOR LADY AND CHILD IN PRIVATE family, with parlor and bed-room or large single room, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State; must be first-class. Address M D V, Major Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

BOARD--A RESPONSIBLE PARTY DESIRES A suite of front rooms, with board, between Union Park and Hoyne-st., on Washington-st., Warren or Park-avs. Address G. A. H., 650 West Washington-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE--AN 80-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, 22 miles from Chicago; high, healthy location; large new house, barn, and outhouses, with bearing orchard; accessible by rail. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, 168 East Washington-st.

TO LEASE--CHOICE DOCK ON TWELFTH-ST., east of bridge; possession given April 1. W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE--DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business tended to. Address Room 3, 217 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium; also will make physical examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs. Price $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--LONG AND VALUABLE LEASES, 99 years at low and fixed rentals.
28x44 ft on State-st., near Randolph.
40x170 ft on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court.
28x170 ft on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House.
These are the only leases of the kind in this market, and it is quite certain that none others like them can be obtained. No reappraisals during entire term, also privilege of purchase. Will be sold at low prices if taken immediately. The opportunity is one that will not again be presented. Fellow brokers will please make a note of this. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE--SPECIAL BARGAIN--30 FEET ON Michigan-av., near Fourteenth, which will be sold without regard to market price if prompt sale.
135 feet on Fiftieth-st., south front, between Drexel Boulevard and Egandale-av. Will be sold much lower than ruling prices.
20 acres in Section 12, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st., offered below the market.
20 acres in Section 13, 38, 14, on Ashland-av.
First-class residence and grounds on Ellis-av. Can be bought at a sacrifice, and on easy terms.
J. P. WHITE, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE--GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--WEST ADAMS-ST.--FINE SOUTH front lot, east of Wood-st., 180 feet deep to 20 feet alley; choice locality. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE--ON EASY PAYMENTS, INDIANA-AV., house and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000, $1,500 cash, balance very easy.
Adams-st., 8-room house and lot, $4,200; payments $500 per annum, if desired.
Lots near University, 1-6 cash, balance 6 per cent interest. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE--WEST MADISON-ST.--LOT 53 FEET fronting on West Madison-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--LOTS 24x160 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, on Ogden-av. or Riverside Parkway, near Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--BY S. DELAMATER, SOUTHWEST corner Clark and Madison-sts., 100x150 at Kenwood, near the lake, with trees, splendid residence lot; 40 acres Section 24, 38, 13, a bargain; 20 acres near South Lynn, very cheap, marble front house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; 2-story house and large corner lot on Warren-av.

FOR SALE--MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE, WABASH-avs., elegant marble houses, $15,000, $18,000, $30,000, $1,000 cash, long time. Brick house, Highwood, $5,000; $300 cash, $300 yearly. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle.

FOR SALE--20 ACRES NEAR NORMAL SCHOOL at a great bargain for one week, only $750 per acre, worth $1,000 at least. Several lots, South Side, west of State, only $300 each. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE--BY J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st., 2-story house on Warren-av., $3,500, only $500 cash. 2-story and basement house, near Thirty-eighth-st., $6,000, only $500 cash. Elegant marble fronts on Langley-av., near Ellis Park, $12,000, only $2,000 cash, balance 1 to 5 years. Call and see plans at our office.

FOR SALE--GOOD 9-ROOM HOUSES, NEW, AND good lots, on Jackson and Adams-sts. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE--HOYNE-ST.--NOS. 115, 117, 119 AND 121. 2-story houses, with lots 25x125 each.
Hamilton-av. lots, corner Jackson.
West Monroe-st. lot 25x205, opposite Hamilton-av.
Michigan-st., near Rush, 50x100, with 2-story and basement brick, cheap, or will exchange for acre property.
KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, Real Estate Agents, 42 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE FOR $1,800; ground lease, $400 per year; no taxes. Inquire at 19 Dussold-st., first street south of Twelfth, near Jefferson.

FOR SALE--134X265 FEET, SUITABLE FOR MANUfacturing, on Twenty-second-st., corner of Allport-st., near Centre-av., $150. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE--125X206 FEET, AND 185X187 FEET, ON Ogden-av., east of and near Douglas Park; and 125 feet on Ogden-av. by 336 feet on Rockwell-st., at a low price, and on easy terms. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE--NICE LOTS NEAR HORSE CARS, ON five years' time, without interest; $8, $16, $25, and $36 per month. Some with fine trees. The rent of a cheap cottage will pay for the lot. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--FINE GROVE LOTS, BETWEEN Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts. Only $55 and $60 per foot; worth $75. Buildings going up all around. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE--30 OR 60 BY 198 FEET ON EAST MADIson-st., between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av. Also, 50x198 on East Madison-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE--$400--AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE--300 SOUTH SIDE LOTS, UPON HALsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Arch, Fake, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Very easy terms. Interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE--40x80 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Randolph and Fifth-av.; also, 46 feet and 5 inches adjoining the 80 feet fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1140 Indiana-av. C. STOSE.

FOR SALE--AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, house and lot No. 86 Park-av., frame house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE--LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR-shops at $400; in block corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av., $850. Arnold-st., $550. No money required down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE--INDIANA-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-sixth-st., 10-room house, exclusive of bath-room, and 8 ample closets; high ceilings, heavy trimmings, grained, large laundry, good cellar. Lot 25x180 feet. $9,000--1/2 cash, balance easy. Carpets, body Brussels, new, very low. A very desirable place and cheap. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE--THESE ARE BARGAINS--25x125 FEET on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st. $125.
24x178 feet on Thirtieth-st., near Wabash-av. $130.
GEO. A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--20 ACRES, SECTION 17, NEAR Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Halsted-st.
5 acres at Englewood.
4 acres at Englewood.
2 acres at Englewood.
2 acres, near Central Park Station.
40 acres, Section 35, Township 40, Range 12.
5 lots, West Madison, near California.
Marble brick and frame houses, cheap, and well located.
Lots in all parts of the city.
KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, Real Estate Agents, 42 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--40 MOST CHOICE lots in South Lynne, fronting on Blue Island, and only three blocks from depot. Will sell one or all at much less than market price, or will exchange for other property. Will assume incumbrance for inside property. Also, 5,000 acres land in Hancock and Winnebago Counties, Iowa, for sale or exchange. Address D 58, OWNER, care Tribune office.

FOR SALE--OR RENT--AT HINSDALE ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots. Inquire from 9 to 11 at 804 State-st., of the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE--IRVING PARK, 6 MILES FROM COURT house, 7c fare, additional trains every hour after March 1, water-works in complete working order, water-pipes and sidewalks laid without extra charge on all property of Irving Park Land Company; houses for sale and built to order; very easy terms. R. T. RACE & CO., Sole Agents, Room 1, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE--HYDE PARK--2-STORY AND MANsard roof. Lot 40x168 feet, east front; good barn. $4,500, 1/2 cash. Very desirable. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE--5-ACRE BLOCK IN NEW ADDITION to Washington Heights very low; can be retailed at a profit of 300 per cent. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--$3.50 PER ACRE, 885 ACRES OF good land in Illinois; $1,000 down, abstracts to date; great bargain. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--FARM OF 120 ACRES, IMPROVED, 100 miles from Chicago; would exchange for Chicago property, and assume incumbrance. Inquire at 799 State-st.

FOR SALE--THE VALUABLE CLIFTON CEMENT Works, on the Tennessee River, Tenn. Also, 2,200 acres of cotton land in Carrol County, Miss. For terms address MRS. C. H. BROWN, P. O. Box 28, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE--FARM OF 60 ACRES, NEAR CHICAgo; choice land; suitable for nursery, stock or fruit farm, or for a suburban residence. GEO. McKINNEY, owner, Room 2, Lind's Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED--DWELLINGS FROM $2,000 TO $30,000 in any part of the city; also, business property; also, unimproved inside or outside, for investment. Owners wishing to sell will find buyers at my office, by addressing P. O. Box 47.

WANTED -- SUBURBAN RESIDENCE--HOUSE must contain 8 to 10 rooms, must be well built and well finished, lot not less than 50 feet front, location handy to depot. Any party having such premises for sale at a sacrifice can find a purchaser, if terms and location are satisfactory, by addressing, with full particulars, H 8, care A. M. Wright & Co., 28 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED--WE HAVE A NUMBER OF APPLICAtions for houses and lots in each Division; want also choice residence lots and lots outside fire limits. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED--FOR CUSTOMERS, TWO 2-STORY houses, with large lot, east of State and north of Thirty-first-sts.; will pay $8,000 to $12,000; also house north of Twenty-second-st., worth $12,000 to $18,000; must be a fair bargain. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED--$20,000 WORTH UNIMPROVED LOTS in exchange for brick house on Adams-st. and valuable fruit farm. J. L. SPROGLE, 137 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE--A RARE CHANCE OFFERED TO those wishing to exchange real estate for a very desirable stock of cloths, dry goods, and notions, now at Kenosha, Wis.; goods invoiced at cost price amount to $9,000; clean, new stock, suitable for immediate sale; owner has too much other business to manage store, and wishes to dispose of it at once. Call or address ULRICH & BOND, Agents, 511 Wabash-av. and 159 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE--FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO fruit farms, 120 acres and 125 acres; everything first-class; incumbrances assumed if required. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST--A SMALL STEEL SAFE-KEY. THE FINDer will be rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune office.

LOST--EITHER ON THE CORNER OF HALSTED and Evans (or in going to Canalport-av.) a large pocket-book, marked on the outside in gilt letters J. Van Pelt, containing quite a sum of money in $20 and smaller bills and valuable papers to the owner. The finder by returning the same to the owner will receive $20 reward and the thanks of HENRY VAN PELT, architect, No. 501 Burnside-st.

LOST--A SEAL. THE FINDER WILL BE REwarded. Return to 701 Washington-av.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED--BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, SALESMAN and ten men for steady work; also, man with $250 capital, at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

Trades.

WANTED--A GOOD CUTTER FOR A MERCHANT tailoring establishment in the country. Apply at 75 and 77 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED -- A FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL draughtsman. Apply to N. W. (Babcock) Fire Extinguisher Factory, 325 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED--A GOOD FLORIST AND GARDENER, with a small capital, to take charge of a greenhouse and garden. Address MRS. J. A. TAYLOR, Logansport, Indiana.

WANTED--GOOD COOK, MALE OR FEMALE, at No. 103 1/2 North Wells-st.

WANTED--12 GOOD CARPENTERS. CALL AT 119 Dearborn-st., at 5 o'clock to-day.

WANTED--2 GOOD SLATE ROOFERS TO-DAY or Monday. Call at the shop rear of 104 West Madison-st., or at the job, Thirty-third-st., near the Lake. W. H. BRIDGES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--GOOD SOBER MEN THAT WANT light work and good pay, come and see us. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT ADVANCE AGENT for a highly respectable and partially religious exhibition. Address D 63, Tribune office. State fully your experience, qualifications, and terms.

WANTED--300 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Indiana, and Ohio; good prices paid, and fare furnished those having baggage. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED--8 OR 10 YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY to try a business that will pay $8 to $12 a day. Men in the country make $12 to $30; only $3 to $8 required to start with. Call Saturday, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED--50 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN; NO charges in office; foreman leaves with the men to-day; 20 farm hands; 500 for Texas. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT of any kind, to call on WM. CRAWSHAW, 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED--MEN AND WOMEN TO MAKE $6 A day on our non-explosive for kerosene oil; $16 made from $4. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED--AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN. BRING your references with you. CITY DIRECTORY OFFICE, Washington-st., corner Clark.

WANTED--FIVE GOOD BUSINESS MEN TO INtroduce our new illustrated Bible. The finest work ever offered agents. We want only business men who can bring the best of references. Men without experience in the business accepted if workers. Lawyers, merchants and teachers preferred. Address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED--BOY ABOUT 15 OR 16 TO DRIVE AND take care of a horse, and attend in store occasionally; good reference required. Address T 87, Tribune office.

WANTED--MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED--A MAN WITH $10,000 TO TAKE AN interest in a legitimate cash business of three years' standing; satisfactory references given; security for capital if necessary. Address T 16, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED--A GOOD SWEDE, SCANDINAVIAN OR colored girl, to cook and do general housework in a small family; good wages. Apply at 33 West Washington.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 109 South Robey-st.

WANTED--A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron for a small family; one that understands her business can get a good situation at 173 Ellis-av.

WANTED--AT 146 STANTON-AV. A GERMAN girl to do general housework in a private family of three. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and come well recommended. To the right kind of a girl liberal wages will be paid.

WANTED--A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. Reference required. Call at 75 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron, in private family. Reference required. Apply corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, German or Norwegian preferred; bring references. 130 South Peoria-st.

WANTED--A SMART GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of children. Apply at 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED--A NURSE GIRL; MUST BE STRONG and healthy, and come well recommended from former employers. Apply at 378 West Adams-st.

WANTED--A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in small family at good wages. 552 West Washington-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT AND FAITHFUL GIRL for general housework; also a good nurse girl. Apply at 233 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED--GOOD FEMALE HELP IN ANY CApacity, can find immediate employment by calling at WM. CRAWSHAW'S, 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A GIRL, GERMAN, IRISH, OR NORwegian. Apply at 249 South Park-av.

WANTED--A GOOD SCRUB GIRL AT THE CONtinental Hotel, 479, 481 and 483 State-st., corner of Eldridge-court.

WANTED--DINING-ROOM GIRL AND SCRUB girl. Apply at City Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED--A MAN OR WOMAN COOK AND ONE chambermaid (colored) at 230 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--A WET NURSE, AT 214 SAMPSON-ST.

WANTED--A NURSE TO ATTEND A LADY WITH the small-pox, at 9 Fig-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG LADY, WHO LIVES AT home, to assist in a dental office. Any person desiring to learn the duties, and to make herself generally useful, may address, giving full name and address, G H, care of Carrier 28.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE--CHEAP--CIRCULAR BAR COUNTER, ice boxes, refrigerators, casters, round tables, chairs, desk, and crockeryware. Basement 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--ONE BLACK WALNUT ROUND CORner counter, 16 feet long, for bar or lunch counter. Also, one office black walnut, 11x7 feet and 7 feet high, with glass all round; only used one month. Call at 51 South State-st.

FOR SALE--TWO SASHES AND DOOR SUITABLE for 24-foot store. Apply 795 Archer-av.

FOR SALE--TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE-PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 52 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE--WHOLESALE OR RETAIL OUTFITS for the West, clothing, blankets, tents, and camp equipage, firearms and ammunition in great variety, harness, saddles, &c., of all kinds, rubber and canvas wagon covers, dump carts and harness for railroad excavating; blacksmiths anvils at 8 cents per lb, tools, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR SOME ONE TO GET in a ready well-established and go-ahead retail business, consisting of Fancy Millinery and Gents' Furnishing Goods; compelled to give up this good chance on account of family affairs; would also exchange for inside property; cheap and long lease. Inquire at 190 Blue Island-av.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS--A barber shop with five bath rooms, doing a large business, for sale; also a tobacco and notion store, both situated on Halsted-st., near Harrison, cheap, as I want to leave the city. M. BELANGER, 254 South Halsted-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY in one of the best locations on the West Side for sale; business cash; a good chance for a live man. Reason for selling other business. 126 South Clark-st. WHITE & HEAD.

A TIN AND HARDWARE STORE, IN GOOD LOcation, for sale at a bargain; all salable goods. Inquire for particulars at NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

$4,500 PRINTING OFFICE, NEARLY NEW, for sale for less than two-thirds its invoice price; only $800 required down, with balance on easy terms. Address E 79, Tribune office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE--A WHOLESALE AND retail book and stationery business in a city of about 16,000 people. Sales last year about $40,000. Will sell whole or half interest. For particulars address X, Tribune office.

CIGAR STAND NO. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, FOR sale; small capital only required.

GOOD OPENINGS FOR MEN WITH FROM $300 TO $3,000. Call and investigate. ALBRECHT & CO., General Brokers, 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

HALF INTEREST IN SALOON AND CONCERT hall, known as the Pacific Varieties, No. 40 West Madison-st., for sale. Must sell before the 16th on account of bad health. Apply on the premises.

LARGE BUILDING FOR SALE OR RENT, WITH boiler and engine and machinery, suitable for a furniture, sash and door factory, or any business requiring power and large room; with privilege of manufacturing special goods commanding a large sale. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 12.

RARE CHANCE--FOR SALE A SHIP-SMITH SHOP, stock and tools; good business done. DOOLITTLE & OLCOTT, Dry Dock, West Harrison-st.

TO DRUGGISTS--STOCK OF DRUGS, FIXTURES, lease of store, good will, &c., for sale at a bargain. Situated in flourishing town of 1,000 inhabitants, on Iowa Division Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital required from $800 to $1,000. For further particulars inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

$400 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND NEWS STORE, doing good business, at 247 West Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED--TO HELP KEEP HOTEL and sample rooms, newly fitted up. Westbrook House, 26 and 28 North Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED--$40,000--AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $2,000 TO $5,000, IN the hotel business, at the crossing of the N. P. R. R. and Missouri River. I will warrant the party to net the amount invested in eight months. Address Box 439, Duluth, Minn.

PARTNER WANTED--I HAVE GOT THE BEST-paying business in the city, and must have a partner immediately; capital required very small. Call early and secure a good thing, if you are the right man. Room 28, Exchange Building.

PARTNER WANTED--EITHER ACTIVE OR silent; must be possessed of large means and good credit. To such a party is now offered an interest in the best business in the Northwest, with well-known and responsible parties, the object being to largely extend the business this spring. Address, with full name, for particulars, to GEORGE W. SHARP, Lind's Block.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--CHEAP, CUT STONE made for a wall, 150 feet long, four courses of twelve inches high each with water table for top, and 20,000 pressed red brick at $15 per 1,000. Apply Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE--LUMBER--A LARGE QUANTITY OF 3x12 and 4x12 superior joist from 20 to 40 ft in length. Parties in want of any can find them in my yard on Twelfth-st., west of the bridge. THOMAS FOSTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSE OR TRAVELling salesman for some good, reliable dry goods, notion, or fancy dry goods house; have had fifteen years' experience in the general dry goods and notion trade; satisfactory references given. Address P. O. Box No. 34, Galesburg, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED--ONLY TO THOSE INTERested--A gentleman of twenty-five years' experience on the road, through the entire West and South, would like to talk business with some first-class house; all necessary reference given. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF business habits, as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or clerk in a wholesale house or insurance office. Best city references. Address T 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged man, in dry goods or grocery store, or in real estate office; good reference. Address M 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS CLERK IN A GOOD hotel, city or country; best references. Address B 91, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A TRAVELLING SALESman; eight years' experience, and large acquaintance in the West and Southwest; would prefer to travel for a manufacturing concern; has been in crockery, but can take hold of other lines of goods; refer to present employers. Address R 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS SALESMAN IN A BOOT and shoe establishment, wholesale or retail, by a young man of seven years' experience in the shoe business. References if necessary. Address I H S, 324 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A PRACTICAL CUTter; 4 years' experience. Address Y 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience as painter, glazier, or handy man; willing to make himself useful. Address T 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A COMPETENT AND reliable cutter (merchant tailoring); wishes to re-engage; speaks English, German, and French. F. ALBERT, 553 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED and first-class cutter; can speak five different languages; no objection to the country. Address E 67, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED--A YOUNG SCANDINAVian man, who understands taking care of horses, wants a situation as coachman, to take care of horses, and make himself useful around the house. Address C 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF long experience around horses, as coachman in a private family; will be found generally useful and obliging. Address D 17, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 196 West Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FOR GOOD GIRLS WITH references for general housework. Cooks and housekeepers, etc. WM. CRAWSHAW, 42 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED--THE POSITION OF FOREwoman in a dress and cloak making establishment, by a lady who has had seven years' experience in one of the first New York houses. Address D 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A LADY DRESSMAKER informs the public in general that she is willing to go out to work by the day to nice families, on reasonable terms. Please call at No. 246 North Franklin-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GERMAN WET nurse, in a private family. 377 Fifth-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR THE MATRIMONial News; No. 4 is out. Matrimonial News Company, Box 507, Chicago.

BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, AND EXAMINED, BY an expert accountant. Posting and other office work accurately executed. Sets kept by the month for moderate compensation. Address H. J. DIXON, Room 1, 119 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

EASY AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR ladies and gentlemen. Apply, 12 to 2, 111 Throop-st.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS--J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st., has just bought a handsome hearse; will let with or without carriages.

OLD BOOKS--CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, libraries--law, medical, and private libraries. CHAPIN BROS., 50 East Harrison-st., 214 East Madison-st.

TO LET--A JOB OF LATHING AND PLASTERing; part pay, an organ or piano. At 419 Butterfield.

WANTED--OWNER OF BLACK HORSE AND spring wagon, that was brought to the First Precinct Police Station, February, to call and pay charges, and take them away. L. J. LULL, Sergeant.

WANTED--PARTIES HAVING GOOD SECOND-hand show cases to dispose of will address K 99, Tribune office.

WANTED--A SINGLE MAN WITH $500 TO $1,000 to enter public lands. Address or call 127 South Clark-st., Room 87. O. M. MILLS.

WILSON & ROAKE, 282 AND 284 WATER-ST., New York, keep constantly on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of new and second-hand machinery to be found in the country, and are prepared to sell engines and boilers, from 1 to 100 horse power, at prices greatly below manufacturers. Have now on hand one propeller engine, 18x20-inch cylinder, in first-class order. Information given and communications promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

ASTOR, ÆTNA, NORTH AMERICAN, NEW AMsterdam, Washington Irving insolvent insurance claims bought for cash. T. L. MILLER, Room 6, 388 East Madison-st.

CLAIMS--I WILL PAY CASH FOR THE CLAIMS or balances against the bankrupt Insurance Companies. J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

CLAIMS AGAINST ALL BANKRUPT INSURANCE companies bought by J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO., 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL CLAIMS OR balances against Eastern or Western bankrupt Insurance Companies, at 161 LaSalle-st., in basement, Republic Life Building. H. MARTIN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city property. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

WANTED--$2,000 FOR SIX MONTHS. WILL GIVE first mortgage on improved real estate worth $5,000, and liberal interest. Room 7, No. 87 Clark-st.

WANTED--THE LOAN OF $100 FOR 60 OR 90 days; will give the best of security. Address or call at 80 Sherman-st. Mrs. RICE.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME. NOTES bought. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

$1,500 TO LOAN--ON SHORT TIME. NOTES bought. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR LOAD OF HORSES FOR SALE AT AUCtion, consisting of fine pair of matched horses; balance good single drivers; come one and all that want bargains; sold without reserve. WHEELER & MARCHANT, 140 Michigan-av., corner of Monroe.

A GOOD BIG WORK HORSE FOR SALE FOR $75, and good grocery wagon, to be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

AUCTION--TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS OF horses, wagons, carriages, harnesses; good stabling for boarders; money advanced on goods left in my charge. 421 State-st. O. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE--ONE HEAVY PAIR OF MULES. Weight, 2,400 lbs. H. NEWTON & CO., rear 187 and 189 Washington-st.

WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO., will embrace a large variety of city, Western and Eastern made buggies, and double and single harness. Do not fail to go to the sale; you can buy good goods at a great bargain.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED--LOCAL OR TRAVELLING, male or female. For 10 days we will send canvassing outfit free. We pay salary or commission, $2, $3, $5, $10, $15 per day. United States Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED--$5 TO $12 A DAY IN CITY and $8 to $20 in country on small capital. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED--LLOYD'S SHIPPING MAP OF the United States for 1873 is out to-day, with 3,000,000 names. County rights given; cost $100,000, sells for $1; 40x50 large. J. T. LLOYD, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED--GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 95 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

CANVASSERS WANTED--WE WISH TO ENGAGE canvassers to solicit orders in this city; persons of experience preferred, to whom a very liberal commission will be paid. Wilson Sewing Machine Company, 278 West Madison-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES--General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES--OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 339 West Madison-st.; branch 960 Wabash-av. Will remove about April 15 to 155 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE--A TUBULAR BOILER OF APPROVED make, made by Richards Iron Works, and in good order. Can run a forty-horse power engine. For sale at a bargain. Address ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON PUBLISHING CO., 179 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--OR EXCHANGE--A FIRST-CLASS new stationary engine, 15-horse power. Will sell on time, or exchange for lots or building material. Apply to R. J. SEXTON, Builder, 58 and 60 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE--TWO ENGINES, 16x36, RIGHT AND left; 11 1/2x30, right and left; one boiler, 60 inches diameter, 14 feet long, 61 3 1/2 inch tubes, 2 44 inches diameter, 18 feet long, 2 17-inch flues; all new work. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED--A SMALL SECOND-HAND BOILER, 1 or 2-horse power. Address, stating price. D. L. CURTIS, Mishawaka, Ind.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE--STEINWAY PIANO, A NEW INSTRUment, remarkably fine tone, to be sold at a bargain; owner wishes to raise cash for building purposes. Address 460 Michigan-av. Piano can be seen after 2 p. m.

WANTED--TO EXCHANGE--A GOOD MELODEON for men's clothing. Address MELODEON, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL--WILL "A. P., WEST MADISON-ST.," who replied to A. L. F., wanting board for music lessons, please send address again, care LYON & HEALY, and oblige.

STATE CAPITAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the General Assembly.

The Homestead Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the House.

Prospect of a Material Modification of the Warehouse Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CALUMET DAM.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14.—Christian Roe and John Pfeiffer, proprietors of the mill near the Calumet dam, have sent a bill to Mr. Reynolds providing for an appropriation of $15,000 by the State to reimburse them for alleged damage caused by the removal of the dam.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Mr. Reynolds introduced a bill providing that no insurance company shall insure property for more than three-fourths its value; the policy shall be printed in plain type, and when the property is totally destroyed the Company must pay the full amount of the policy.

THE WAREHOUSE BOARD.

The members of the Board of Trade made a favorable impression on the Warehouse Committees, and it is not unlikely that some modification in the Warehouse law may be recommended to the Houses. It is not at all probable, however, that the Board will be divided, a feeling prevailing that, as a rule, Boards are cumbrous and inefficient, and that the creation of a new Board would be simply an increase of the evil. Some of the farmers, always distrusting the Board of Trade, believe the bills of the Committee are a movement to transfer the control of inspection to the Board.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

There will be nothing done in the Railroad Commissioner trouble until next week. A large number of Senators will be absent to-morrow and Monday, and the Railroad Committee will not take action on the nominations until Monday. The Committee will return the names without recommendation, and leave the Senate to fight it out. The Senators are cooling down, and thinking soberly of the propriety of confirming one or two at least of the nominees. The threats of Colonel Morgan's friends have had a bad effect for him upon the Senators. His friends have been indiscreet; they have been too imprudent, too assuming; they strutted around and announced their intention of forcing him down the Governor's throat; that they controlled the Senators through the farmers, who would hold as many meetings as they wanted, and pass any number of resolutions in their interest, and that the Senate would not dare to go back upon them. The result is, that the Senators feel their independence is at stake; that if they are to be Senators they must resist impertinent interference, and act from motives of duty becoming their exalted stations. They will be apt to do so. The Governor is making no effort to secure confirmation, but maintains a dignified neutrality.

JURIES.

The jury question is before the two Houses. The two bill recommended for passage are intended to remedy the defects in the present mode of selecting jurors, so as to secure more intelligence and respectability to try cases.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. Penfield, of Champaign, called up the Senate resolution begging Congress to appropriate public lands to Agricultural Colleges. Messrs. Quinn and Herrington denounced the "milking institution" at Champaign as a worthless luxury. Mr. Bryant defended the institution. He believed it was better the lands should be appropriated in that way than to railroad corporations. After considerable buncombe the resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

The House Penitentiary Committee would not agree to the appointment of a Sub-Committee to act with a Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee, as all the members desired to take a trip to Joliet and figure in the investigation, and now the two Committees consisting of fifteen Senators and seventeen Representatives, will proceed to the Penitentiary and find out that thirty-two men cannot investigate worth a cent. Imagine a witness cross-examined thirty-two times. The Committee will leave on Tuesday.

VIADUCTS.

The bill amending the Eminent Domain law, introduced by Mr. Cullerton, provides for the condemnation of land for constructing viaducts, and for the collection of damages to abutting property. A change of venue is provided for. The bill was brought down here by ex-Alderman Walsh in the interest of his Aldermanic constituents.

MUNICIPAL APPROPRIATIONS.

A bill was introduced authorizing towns and cities having raised money for specific purposes to change the appropriation for other purposes.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSOR.

The propriety of abolishing the office of County Assessor in Cook County will be debated on Tuesday next, when Mr. Waite's bill to that effect will come up.

THE REVISION.

The House discussed the continuance of the revision by the Judiciary Committee of the House and the Senate Revision Committee, to whom the Revision Commissioners are to report. It was so decided.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

Senator Dow introduced a bill, sent him from Chicago, to abolish the present Board of Health, and establish a County Board of six members, with the Mayor *ex officio*; appointments to be made by the Judges, which Mr. Dow must not regard as a judicial proceeding, and will oppose. The amount of salary is left blank. Also, a bill providing for the publication, by E. B. Myers, of the back volumes of the Supreme Court reports. It is understood that Myers will publish an edition of three hundred volumes of each report at $3.50 each. Mr. Waite introduced a bill providing that when any deed or instrument is lost or destroyed, it shall be lawful to introduce in evidence any chain of title or abstract of title of the land, or any part thereof made in the ordinary course of business prior to such destruction, or any chain or abstract made since such destruction, as far as the same shall be proved to have been taken or made from books made from said records in the ordinary course of business before the destruction of such records.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSION.

Senator Kehoe offered a resolution to abolish the Penitentiary Commission, and instructed the Judiciary Committee to provide some other means of governing the institution. The gentleman is a little inconsistent, as he opposes the abolition of the Police Board in Chicago.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

The House ordered the Homestead bill to a third reading, after a long debate, with an amendment to the bill, as reported from the Committee. It was not materially changed. A homestead valued at $1,000 cash, $100 wearing apparel, sewing machine, furniture, tools, implements, or material or stock necessary to carry on business, the total amounting to about one-half allowed in the present law, being exempt from execution. The bill returns nearly to the basis of the law of 1861.

THE JURY LAW.

The House coincided with its Judiciary Committee in thinking that neither three-fourths or five-sixths of a jury should return a verdict in civil cases, and the bills providing for the innovation were tabled.

MAYOR MEDILL'S CURATIVE BILL

was read a second time, and, pending its discussion, the House adjourned.

TIME WASTED.

When the House proposed to adjourn from noon until the morning, Speaker Cullom reminded members it was time they had afternoon sessions, and try to accomplish something in the way of legislation. The Speaker was right. Nothing has been done yet, and the afternoons have been wasted in loafing around the streets and hotels. Both House and Senate should take the Speaker's advice. He announced that he would insist in future that the House should vote upon applications for leave of absence, except in case of sickness.

AN AFTERNOON SESSION

was held, and some business done, though there was not much more than a quorum present. Many will run away to-night, and the farce of pretending to hold sessions with empty benches will be performed to-morrow and Monday.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14, 1873.

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED.

Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m. The President appointed Senators Ferrel and Donahue as members, from the Senate, of the Joint Select Committee to visit Shawneetown.

THE LINCOLN RELICS.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. REYNOLDS, reconsidered the vote by which it concurred in the House resolution to purchase Lincoln's surveying instruments, and amended the resolution by providing that not more than $100 should be paid for such instruments. The resolution, as amended, was concurred in.

The Railroad Committee was authorized to employ a clerk.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Railroad Committee asked leave to print a joint resolution asking Congress to pass a law regulating freight tariff between the States. So ordered.

The Revenue Committee reported back bill 113, amending the Revenue law. Concurred in.

A resolution, presented by Senator Henry, as from the Penitentiary Committee, to investigate the affairs of the State Penitentiary, was considered, and after considerable debate amended by leaving the investigation in the hands of the Committee on Penal Institutions. As amended, the resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Counties and Township Organization reported back bill 96, to revise the law relating to township organization, with the recommendation that it lie on the table. Concurred in.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and ordered to a first reading:

By Senator McGRATH—Amending the act in relation to eminent domain.

By Senator CUMMINGS—Concerning conveyances.

By Senator WARE—To amend the Practice act.

By Senator WAITE—To amend an act in relation to the destruction of records by fire.

By Senator MURPHY—Requiring County Boards to provide safes for public records.

By Senator BURKE—In relation to contracts under seal.

By Senator DOW—Providing for Boards of Health in counties having 100,000 inhabitants. Ordered printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Senator PALMER—To repeal the Registry law, except in towns of 10,000 inhabitants.

By the same—Compelling railroads to build and keep in repair railroad crossings; also, concerning judgments in certain cases of attachment

By Senator REYNOLDS—A bill for an act for the relief of Christian Pfeiffer and John Roll; also, relating to liabilities of fire insurance companies doing business in Illinois, and providing them a form of policy.

By Senator DOW—For an act to provide for the republication of Illinois reports, now out of print; also, in relation to Master in Chancery fees.

By Senator STEELE—Regulating the practice of medicine in this State; also, to amend Chapter 20, revised statutes, in relation to costs.

Leave of absence was granted Senator Hundley, on account of sickness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several bills were read a second time and ordered printed.

By consent, Senator KEHOE introduced a resolution providing for the abolition of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners. Laid over.

Senator BROWN, by leave, introduced a bill providing for an appropriation to the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

Senator BURKE introduced a resolution asking of the Superintendent of Public Instruction information as to the number of Normal graduates engaged in teaching public schools.

After considerable discussion, Senator Burke's resolution was referred to the Committee on Education.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Swan, Rogers, and Hollenback, on part of the House, to visit Shawneetown.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. SWAN introduced a bill in relation to the boundary lines of counties.

By Mr. OAKWOOD—For an act authorizing cities having raised money for a certain purpose to divert it to other purposes.

By Mr. CULLERTON—In reference to eminent domain.

The Senate resolution in relation to the Agricultural College "land scrip" was referred to the Committee on Agriculture—yeas, 66; nays, 45.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. HAY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for various bills concerning jurors, which was ordered printed; also, reported back House bill 120, in relation to the adoption of minors, with the recommendation that it do pass—ordered printed; also, House bill 58, in relation to procedure in jury trials, with the recommendation that it do not pass—concurred in; also, House bill 116, in relation to juries, providing that three-fourths may render a verdict—the same recommendation.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved that the bill be ordered to a second reading. So ordered.

Also, Bill 166, on the same subject, providing that five-sixths may render a verdict. Ordered to a second reading.

Also, reported on a resolution that had been referred to the Committee, in relation to proceedings for the revision of the statutes, with the recommendation that the work be continued. The report of the Committee was adopted.

THE REVISION.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a resolution regulating the manner in which the work of revision shall proceed. Adopted.

EXEMPTION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Exemption bill and amendments pending.

Mr. SWAN, to strike out the cash allowance of $100, striking out sections exempting tools and implements in trades or business, implements or library of professional men, and stock in trade.

After considerable discussion the amendments were laid upon the table.

Mr. BRADWELL offered an amendment striking out the homestead exemption of $1,000 and inserting $15,000. Laid on the table.

Mr. POLLACK offered a substitute for the thirteenth section, increasing the personal property list. Laid on the table.

Mr. HAY offered an amendment to Section 6, providing that the proceeds of the sale of homesteads to the extent of $1,000 shall be exempt when reinvested. Adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. OBERLY, by consent, offered a resolution requesting a conference of the Senate and House Committees on the Judiciary Department in relation to establishing District Courts, and to consider the subject of dividing the State into Judicial Circuits. Adopted.

House Bill No. 19 was read a second time.

Adjourned.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—CATTLE—To-day, including 39 cars reported to arrive, 1,921 head, making 8,538 for the week, against 572 cars last week. Market dull and slow at yesterday's prices; few buyers in attendance. About 850 head were disposed of. Sales: 183 Illinois steers, 1,217 to 1,355 lbs, at $5.37½@6.25; 20 Illinois cows and heifers, 985 lbs, at $3.50; 157 Iowa steers, 1,151 to 1,154 lbs, at $5.25@5.62½; 18 Michigan steers, 1,016 lbs, at $4.50; 21 Michigan stockers, 900 lbs, at $4.50; 38 Ohio steers, 1,002 to 1,012 lbs, at $4.25@4.62½; 49 Cherokee steers, 1,078 lbs, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week 14,000 head, against 20,400 head last week. Market fairly active at yesterday's prices. Canada sheep and lambs, $6.25; Western sheep, $4.50@5.25, with choice lots at higher figures. Holders and buyers conceal prices to-day. The only sales made public were 66 Canada sheep and lambs, 112 lbs, at $6.25; 176 Ohio sheep, 84 lbs, at $5.00.

HOGS—To-day, 5,300 head, making 21,400 head for the week, against 21,900 head last week. Market quiet; no sales to record, and no stock offering. Sales yesterday afternoon: 1,100 Ohio pigs and hogs, 135 to 210 lbs, at $4.85@5.00. Desirable hogs for butchers' use or packers' purposes would readily command $5.25.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	126,938
Same week last year	89,051
Total receipts to date	2,493,591
Last year	2,117,308
Exports for the week	136,734
Same week last year	66,953
Total exports to date	1,405,108
Last year	1,137,292
Stock at all United States ports	518,539
Last year	601,624
Stock at all interior towns except Augusta	75,231
Last year	87,946
At Liverpool	442,000
Last year	535,000
American afloat for Great Britain	314,000
Last year	203,000

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—European advices mention the death of Gustav Rickard, the eminent portrait-painter, at Paris, France, on the 22d of January.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 14.—John P. Robbins, one of our oldest, wealthiest, and most prominent citizens, died at his residence here, to-day, aged 79 years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—George A. Clark, the well-known cotton thread manufacturer of Newark, N. J., died suddenly, yesterday, of heart disease. His estate is valued at $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Manuel M. Noah, of San Francisco, for some years a leading journalist on the Pacific Coast, died here suddenly to-day, aged 45.

Telegraph Brevities.

Count Bernstoff, the German Ambassador to London, is ill.

The wholesale liquor-dealers and brewers of Detroit are moving to procure, if possible, a repeal of the Prohibition law.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of John Gaffney for the Murder of Patrick Fahey.

History of the Murderer---His Crime and Confession.

Another Warning Against Unlimited Use of Whiskey.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—The execution of John Gaffney for the murder of Patrick Fahey took place at noon, to-day, in the yard of the Erie County Jail. His case from beginning to end has been of unusual interest; and for the last ten days had caused intense excitement in this community. Many causes combined to attract the attention of the public to his several trials; the laws were searched through and through for means of escape; desperate efforts were made by his counsel and friends to secure his acquittal, and, failing in that, to procure a commutation of his sentence. His strategy in counterfeiting insanity prolonged for a week his worthless life and postponed the day of execution until to-day. Gaffney, who is said to have been the son of a prostitute, was born and cradled in the slums of a populous city. When 8 years old, he became an orphan, and was employed to do errands by thieves. Associated with the outcasts of society, he was familiar with vice in its lowest depths from infancy. He had a keen, shrewd, natural wit, that not only helped him satisfy his hungry appetite and furnish the scanty clothing which covered his nakedness, but gave him opportunities to push his fortunes among his associates. His record shows that once he wandered into a Sunday-school and obtained a glimpse of a better life, but the light did not penetrate and enlighten his darkened mind. Thence onward, however, the spirit within him was not quite content to remain in the gross ignorance in which it had been fostered, and he began to learn to read and write at one of the public schools. A constant warfare for bread and clothing, however, caused him to enter the forecastle of a ship; leaving this, he took charge of a saloon. Married to a prostitute at 17, attaining manhood he owned a saloon in the "infected district," and subsequently became proprietor of a concert saloon further up town. On two occasions he endangered his own life to save the lives of others—once in rescuing a drowning woman from the rapids in Niagara River, and again at Fort Erie, jumping into the swift current and bringing out a girl who had attempted to commit suicide. Shrewd, crafty, far-seeing, and far-reaching, he became a man of mighty influence among blacklegs, thieves, prostitutes, and their followers; his brain planned, and they executed his skilfully concerted villanies. He was born in 1844; was 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighed about 130 pounds. He had coal-black hair and whiskers, which contrasted strikingly with a remarkably white skin. His eyes were hazel, clear and bright, but they seemed always to have a wicked expression lurking in their depths. During the trial he wore a mustache, and dressed himself with great care, but after conviction he became negligent, and allowed his beard to grow.

The scene of the tragedy in which Gaffney and Fahey were participants was a saloon located in the lower part of the city, in a quarter known as the "Points." The district is the abiding place of viscious persons of all classes, who rob and fleece strangers and sailors whenever they have an opportunity. The crime was committed on the 7th of May last. Gaffney and several friends had been "making a night of it," and, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, in company with a man named McQuinney, went into Sweeney's saloon, on Canal street, near Evans. Finding more friends, a game of poker was commenced and continued until, as Gaffney avers, he had lost his "last cent." Just before his last bet, Patrick Fahey walked into the room and seated himself near the players. Angry words passed between Gaffney and Fahey, and the latter suddenly rose to his feet as if to strike his antagonist. Upon this Gaffney drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking the wall on the opposite side of the apartment. Fahey ran to a screen which divided the room into two portions, and, passing through the door, disappeared from the view of the party inside. Gaffney followed. Within two minutes two more shots were fired in rapid succession, bringing the tipsy revellers into the street to find Gaffney with the revolver in his hand, and Fahey lying face downward in the gutter at the intersection of the streets. The victim was picked up and carried into the saloon by the police, and died in five minutes. Great difficulty was experienced by the officers in discovering the perpetrator of the deed, but the examination of several persons arrested upon suspicion resulted in the disclosure that John Gaffney was the murderer. Although he had been indicted several times for infractions of the law, no weighty charge had ever been sustained against him. His victim was a man whom society could well spare, as his reputation was not of the best.

The murderer was indicted at the May term of the Court of Sessions, but the case being out of the jurisdiction of that Court, it was sent to the Cout of Oyer and Terminer on the 30th of June for trial at the September term. His trial commenced on the 29th of July, he having been reindicted by the Grand Jury, and arraigned and pleaded not guilty on the 28th. The defence endeavored to establish that a "dark whiskered man," with whom it was alleged Fahey had had a difficulty on the evening previous to his encounter with Gaffney, did the shooting, witnesses testifying that they saw him run away at the time the shots were fired. The jury, however, after remaining out all night, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and on the following day Gaffney was sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of September. A bill of exceptions was prepared by counsel, and affidavits obtained, signed by jurymen, who admitted that while deliberating they had read copies of the *Express* and *Courier* containing the evidence given on the last day of the trial. While the motion for a new trial was pending, Governor Hoffman, upon the recommendation of the Judges, granted a respite of three weeks. The motion for a new trial was overruled, and the counsel went before the Supreme Court to get a stay of proceedings, in order to carry the case to the Court of Appeals. They were successful, the order of the Court being made four days before the expiration of the respite. On the 26th of November, the case was argued before the Court of Appeals, and a new trial was denied. On the 14th of December, the District Attorney moved that the Court fix the time of execution, and Friday, Feb. 7, was designated. Justice Clinton admonished Gaffney at the time to give up all hope, and prepare for death, which certainly awaited him. His friends, however, were very tenacious, and petitions were circulated in the city praying the Governor to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. Jurymen, members of the Common Council, of the Board of Supervisors, and many influential citizens signed them. The Governor, however, could find "no justification for defeating the execution of the law by the interposition of his authority," and refused to mitigate the punishment a particle.

On Thursday, Jan. 30, your correspondent was allowed to have a short interview with Gaffney, and arranged for another on the Monday following. On that day, Gaffney acknowledged that he was guilty, and gave the details of the shooting. He was very quiet, and remained so until dinner on Tuesday. After he had eaten, his brother-in-law, Barney Fossett, approached the door of his cell, and said, "Gaffney, you're insane; do you understand? Gaffney, you're a crazy man." Gaffney "understood" him. After sleeping four hours, he awoke, and refused to recognize his keepers, swore at everybody, and behaved in a most singular manner. Before morning he tore the crucifix from his bosom and threw it into the corridor. Sheriff Cleveland became alarmed at the symptoms of insanity(?), and summoned a council of physicians. They consulted, but were unable to come to a conclusion, and advised the Sheriff to telegraph for a two weeks' respite to enable Dr. Gray, of Ithica, and other experts, to examine the case. Governor Dix refused to grant the extension asked, and the Sheriff called in "a jury of inquisition." The medical gentlemen refused to commit themselves, and the Governor was again appealed to. He granted a week. On Sunday Drs. Gray and Vanderpool arrived and subjected Gaffney to a full and searching examination, and on Monday repeated their visit, telegraphing in the evening that they considered him sane. The "inquisition" met on Tuesday morning, and Gaffney was placed before them. The physicians detailed their views of his case, and the jury pronounced him to be of sound mind.

The result was sufficient to satisfy the law-abiding citizens of Buffalo that he was to be hung, and they breathed more freely. Gaffney, himself, had regarded his death by hanging as an improbable event.

On Tuesday morning the carpenters began the erection of the scaffold, and in the afternoon covered the yard with canvas to prevent persons outside from witnessing the execution. No one was admitted to the condemned cell except his wife and children and his spiritual adviser.

The gallows was very plain, but substantial. It was used for the execution of Kierchnee and Carrington in 1866, and for the execution of Patrick Morrissey, the matricide, in September last, since which time it has been kept where it could be arranged for its next occupant at short notice. The cross-bar was thirteen feet from the ground, allowing a drop of six feet. The platform aside from the trap was about six feet square. The trap was sprung by the pulling of a lever, which drew out a small bolt and allowed it to fall against the rear of the structure, where it was caught and held by springs.

On Thursday night Gaffney laid down several times, but could get no sleep. He talked with the guard, John Spaulding, and expressed contrition for the crime. He blamed his friends for his present condition, and said he wished he could die that night, and escape suffering on the scaffold. At 7 on Friday morning Father Malloy visited him, remaining a short time. Gaffney breakfasted on poached eggs, toast, and a bowl of coffee. After 8 his wife, two children, two sisters, and two brothers came, remaining until 10. Parting with his wife, he embraced her, and said; "Good bye, Lizzie; I hope we will meet in Heaven." Rev. Fathers Malloy, Lanigan, and Nash, spiritual advisers, came in immediately after Gaffney was removed to the debtor's room in the second story, where the reverend gentlemen administered the last rites of the Romish Church.

The streets surrounding the jail were filled with a curious crowd. A passage was made with extreme difficulty. Captain Wolfe and thirty policemen kept order in the vicinity. At 11:25 persons having tickets to the execution marched into the jail yard from the Sheriff's office. After partaking of Sacrament Gaffney was robed for death by Detective Jacob Emerick. At a quarter to 12 the procession marched into the jail yard in the following order: Sheriff Cleveland and ex-Deputy Hurlbut; Under Sheriff Smith and Jailor Harris; Deputy Powell, Gaffney, Detective Emerick, Sergeant Fell, Rev. Fathers Malloy, Lanigan, and Nash. Gaffney was supported by Deputy Sheriff N. B. Powell and Detective Jacob Emerick. The priests repeated prayers as the procession marched to the scaffold. Reaching it all ascended, Gaffney stood in front, Powell and Emerick on either side, and Sergeant Fell behind, with priests in the rear. Under Sheriff Smith stood on the top stair and read the death warrant, after which Gaffney repeated a prayer dictated by Father Malloy. He then wished to speak to the assemblage. The priests objected. Gaffney said, "Please let me speak. I want to tell the gentlemen the truth." The priests again objected; but Gaffney was not dissuaded.

At three minutes to 12 he ceased speaking. The black cap was drawn over his eyes, and his arms were pinioned by Emerick, Powell, and Fell. He shook hands with the three, and said "Good-bye" to Powell. He then said, "Good-bye, Jake. What you said last spring comes true. Will you forgive me?" In April Gaffney drew a pistol on Emerick in a saloon on Main street. Emerick said at the time: "Gaffney, I will have to put a rope around your neck yet." Emerick said: "Johnnie, I forgive you."

At two minutes to 12 Emerick stepped off the trap and gave the signal. The Sheriff pushed a lever and the body fell. There were some convulsive movements. His neck was not broken. Eleven minutes after the pulses ceased to beat, and the doctors pronounced the man dead, in twenty-three minutes. The body was cut down in half an hour and removed to his home on Terrace street.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DES MOINES, Feb. 14.—In the Senate to-day Senator Campbell offered a joint resolution that, whereas, Chapter 81, acts of the Tenth General Assembly, allows a certain claim to be paid by the Adjutant General to officers and soldiers of Iowa, but does not allow such funds to be paid to widows or children of such persons, that hereafter such funds be paid, on the decease of such officers or soldiers, to the widow, children, or heirs-at-law. Passed.

Senator Lowry offered a concurrent resolution that this Assembly adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday next, at 12 m. Consideration postponed to Monday.

House file 30, Chapter 41, acts of the Fourteenth General Assembly, relating to the platting of subdivisions of lands and lots, so as to allow Assessors to continue their assessments without first procuring plats, was passed.

House joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission to examine and report upon the expediency of legislation required for the removal of the dams in the DesMoines River, so as to prevent any obstruction to navigation, was adopted.

The consideration of Title 17, relating to processes in Courts of original jurisdiction, was resumed. No important amendments were made, and the bill passed.

Senator Burke, from the Committee of Investigation relative to a certain article published in the *Daily Republican*, reported that G. W. Edwards, one of the editors of said paper, a witness before them, had refused to answer certain questions propounded to him by the Committee. He had answered that he did not know who wrote the article in question, but did know who handed the same to him, and refused to give the name of the person, gave a reason for such refusal, that he did not think the Committee or the Legislature had a right to demand an answer to the question.

Senator Russell offered a resolution that G. W. Edwards is adjudged guilty of contempt, and that he be ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and brought before the bar of the Senate to be dealt with according to law.

Senator McNutt, a member of the Committee, offered, as a substitute, that Edwards should be brought to the bar of the Senate and interrogated regarding the direct or implied charges contained in the alleged libellous article.

A warm discussion followed, and Senator Richardson moved to table the whole subject. Lost—yeas, 9; nays, 35.

McNutt's substitute was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 30; and Russell's resolution adopted—yeas, 35; nays, 9.

The witness was then brought to the bar of the Senate, and the question asked by the Committee was again propounded to him.

The witness asked that his answers made to other questions before the Committee be first read.

The President said he must answer, and his request could not be granted.

Senator Beardsley moved that the witness be allowed to make a statement. Ruled out of order.

The witness then declined answering the question at this time and, without the privilege of making an explanation.

Senator McCoid offered a resolution that the witness be ordered confined in the County Jail of Polk County till he answers the question propounded to him by the Committee, or until further action of the Senate.

Another exciting discussion followed.

Senator Reed offered, as a substitute for the resolution, that the testimony given before the Committee by the prisoner at the bar be read, and that he be permitted to make a statement.

The discussion continued, when Senator McIntyre moved to postpone consideration till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, the witness to be paroled till that time. Adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

This morning the House went into Committee of the Whole on the chapter relating to the Agricultural College.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment restricting the salary of the President to $3,000, and fixing the maximum amount to be paid Professors at $1,800. After much discussion it was adopted; also, an amendment giving three pupils of each county prior right of admission to the College.

The Committee on Education presented a report embodying the present laws on common schools, as a substitute for the sections reported by the Commissioners on the same subject. Adopted.

The afternoon was spent in Committee of the Whole on the School bill, which was considered by sections. Among the amendments was a section giving pay to teachers while attending the Institute. This was stricken out; also the section compelling the County Superintendent to visit schools, leaving the same for action of the Boards of Supervisors. The compensation of the Superintendent was fixed at $3 per day.

An amendment was made that the President of the School Board shall be elected by the people.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—An animated discussion occurred to-day, in the Lower House of the Legislature, on the minority report of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, submitted yesterday by Mr. Headlee. Mr. Bell, one of the Committee, supported the minority report, and claimed that not a breath of suspicion attached to either Bogy, Blair, or Phelps.

Mr. Kennatt, as a friend of Colonel Bogy, would not sustain the majority report. He was unwilling that Colonel Bogy should go to Washington with the least suspicion resting upon him. The public, he said, are not satisfied with the investigation, and, in justice to Mr. Bogy, the Committee should reopen the matter.

Mr. Peers offered a resolution to recommit the majority report to the Committee, with instructions to ascertain whether there is any evidence to show that Colonel Bogy used money or any other improper influence to accomplish his election, and whether any member of the Legislature is guilty of having been influenced by money, or otherwise improperly, in the Senatorial contest, to report on the 20th inst.

Mr. Peers said he desired that the evidence should bear directly upon Mr. Bogy's acts in the Senatorial contest, and the examination confined to that point. He did not want Dorris or Edens put on trial.

This resolution was finally amended to provide for printing both the majority and minority reports, and that further discussion of the matter be postponed until Wednesday next.

A petition from the Woman Suffrage Association of Missouri, asking for the right of franchise, and that all unequal laws regarding the persons and property of women may be repealed, was presented in the House, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Feb. 14.—Land Commissioner Clapp to-day transmitted to the Senate a statement of the quantity of Government and swamp lands in different counties of Michigan held by each of the various railroads in the State.

The Senate Committee on the joint resolution confirming to the Chicago & Northwestern Company lands hitherto granted, but title to which had been supposed to lapse because of a slight technical non-compliance with the conditions of the grant, reported that, in their opinion, the title had not lapsed, but as Land Commissioner Edmunds had entered 4,000 or 5,000 acres of this so-called forfeited land a few hours before he retired from office, they leave this question to the Courts.

Speaker Croswell appointed Representatives Buell, Levi, Walker, and Eggleston, a Committee to report on the right of the Legislature to repeal the law of 1871, exempting railroad lands from taxation.

Both Houses adopted resolutions congratulating Spain.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—C. A. Rarahaucker testified yesterday before the Pomeroy Investigation Committee at Topeka, Kan., to the effect that Pomeroy authorized him to use money to influence the votes of Representatives Davies and Cummings, but that he (Pomeroy) furnished him with no money to pay them. He also swore that he was authorized by Judge Horton to offer Representative Bacon $2,000 to vote for Pomeroy, and that he made the offer and Bacon refused it. He testified further that he was the guest of Pomeroy at a hotel during the canvass, and in answer to a question said he used to live at Waterloo, Iowa, where he was once convicted of the burglary of $26,000, and served two and one-half years in the penitentiary, but was afterwards pardoned by the Governor, it being discovered that he was innocent of the crime; and further, he told Judge Horton and Colonel Ennis, a few days since, that if they would loan him $50 he would leave the city, and not appear before the Committee.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 14.—A majority of the Election Committee of the Senate, to-day, submitted a report in the contested case from the Fourteenth District, Brown vs. Brooker, in favor of the latter, on the ground that he did not have sufficient notice of the contest.

The Senate passed the bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States to any lot of ground that might be selected for a Government building.

After a discussion of four days, the House, this evening, failed to pass the Civil Rights bill, which passed the Senate last week by a vote of 37 to 38. Five Republicans voted with the Democrats against the measure.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 14.—In the Senate this morning, the House bill to amend the Insurance law by repealing Section 20, which provides for a waiver by the insurance company to transfer any cause from the State to United States Courts, was passed. A bill was introduced to extend the time for completing the geological survey to such time as the Geological Board shall determine. Senate bill to amend the Homestead law so as to exempt from levy and sale on execution to the head of the family, and not the owner of a homestead, personal or real property to the value of $500 in addition to the chattel property now by law exempt, was passed.

In the House this afternoon the following bills passed: House bills to prevent lotteries of any description, and Senate bill to authorize mining companies to increase their capital stock.

A bill was introduced to make the pointing of firearms, whether loaded or unloaded, at any person, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both.

In the Senate, the bill to regulate fares and freights on railroads was reported back and made the special order for next Thursday.

The Legislative Investigating Committee spent the entire day in examining persons who purchased the old Central Lunatic Asylum property. The witnesses all testified that, so far as they knew, no improper means had been used to influence legislation. The Committee are making desperate efforts to convict some one of crime, but up to this time the testimony has been very weak.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day, calling upon the President of the Erie Railway to report the amounts paid as counsel fees in connection with the legislation for the repeal of the Classification act in 1872. Laid over until next Tuesday.

In the Assembly to-day, after a sharp debate, the resolutions reducing the canal tolls 50 per cent on last year's rates were adopted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—The bill to abolish the Commonwealth tax on incomes will probably pass the Legislature. A resolution to amend the Constitution, by repealing that clause which requires a person to be able to read and write before he can be eligible to vote, having been debated in the House, was refused a third reading—56 yeas to 130 nays. This settles the matter for the present session.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—The State Capital Removal bill has been tabled in the House, by a vote of 22 to 17, and at present there is no probability of the success of the measure.

NEW YORK.

The Stokes Case---Union League---Died from Croton Oil---The Estate of Horace Greeley---Proposed Expulsion of Tweed from the State Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The appraisers of Mr. Greeley's estate have been at work since yesterday, and have found that the cash value of the estate will be about $120,000. Mr. Isaiah Williams turned in two railroad bonds of $1,000 each, which he held in trust. He owes the estate nothing, but Mr. Sinclair owes it $8,000, which he is unable to pay. The bad debts amount to fully $100,000, of which $50,000 was sunk in Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The only offset to this is $10,000 presented to the Misses Greeley to-day by Commodore Vanderbilt, to be equally divided between them.

Professor Domenicus Minvelli, a prominent Italian citizen of New York, who died a few days ago, is reported by his physicians to be a victim of castor-oil capsules, which improperly contained an ingredient of croton-oil. These capsules were manufactured by Dundas, Dick & Co., and are kept by leading druggists. Mr. Minvelli took them originally for a simple cold, and was immediately attacked by burning pains and an alarming hiccough. He was formerly Chancellor of the Supreme Court at Palermo, but came to America during the political disturbances of 1850. He was invited to return by the present King of Italy, but declined.

Stokes' chances are considered very slender since Judge Boardman's adverse decision was announced to-day, but it is not true that the execution cannot now be avoided, except by action of the Governor. An application has been made to Judge Davis for a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, based upon exceptions taken at the trial. This motion is held under advisement. If it should be granted, and the General Term or the Court of Appeals find that any error was committed, a new trial will be allowed. Judge Boardman held, to-day, that the acts of the jurors complained of were indiscretions merely, not injuring the prisoner; that the prisoner's absence during Young's testimony did not injure him, and that his absence must be held to have occurred by consent. He holds that the absence of himself was not a proper ground of objection; that the objections to the counsel's opening speech were not duly excepted to, and that the proposed new testimony was merely cumulative.

It is rumored that a movement is to be made in the Senate at Albany for the expulsion of Tweed, on the ground that the recent trial proved that he is unfit to be a member. On the other hand, it is alleged that there are so many Senators under pecuniary obligation to Tweed that they will not dare to touch him.

The last report about Phelps, Dodge & Co., is that Secretary Boutwell refuses to compromise for less than half a million.

TRACK, OR NO TRACK.

The War Between the City Authorities and the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company--All Quiet at the Front at Last Accounts.

The attempt made by the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company to lay tracks on certain streets necessary to be crossed by their tracks to certain property owned by them, has already created great excitement. The Company own their property, but have not obtained permission from the Council to lay tracks on any streets. Without troubling themselves about such a permission, however, they proceeded to lay down their track some months ago. The Board of Public Works promptly proceeded to tear up the portion of it laid on the public streets. The Company repeated the operation a few weeks ago, and the city again asserted its prerogative, and tore them up. Once again the track was laid, and the city decided to tear it up as before. Meanwhile Mr. Woodbridge, attorney for the road, applied to Judge Williams for an injunction restraining the city from disturbing the track. The injunction was granted, and served just in time to find the city already master of the situation, the track having been removed. Mr. Tuley, Corporation Counsel, as soon as he heard it, appealed to Judge Farwell to know the meaning of this. Did the injunction mean to give the railroads an advantage in this fight or not? Judge Farwell said it did not. Mr. Tuley inquired whether, as the city was now in possession, it would be an act of contempt for the city to tear the track up again, should the Company again lay it down. The Court said not.

Yesterday afternoon the Chief of Police called upon Mr. Tuley, and handed him the following despatch:

The Railway Company say they will lay the tracks to-morrow morning or sooner. Don't care how many police are there to prevent them.

The Corporation Counsel gave the Chief instructions to proceed under the law, and prevent the track being laid. The Chief therefore issued orders to Sergeant Garrity to mass a force of men in the neighborhood, and have more in readiness to answer a call. This order was executed, and a force was on hand at the corner of May and Carroll streets. Up to a late hour this morning there had been no disturbance.

ANOTHER NOTORIOUS BURGLAR IN LIMBO.

Officer Flannigan, of the First Precinct Station, yesterday afternoon, arrested, on Canalport avenue, the notorious Tom White, who is believed to be the boldest and most skilled of all the burglars of Chicago. For years he has been known as the leading spirit in most of the daring robberies which have been committed in this city, but he has always managed so deftly in covering up his tracks that, while the authorities have been aware of his connection with them, yet they have never been able to prove enough against him to hold him. It seems highly probable, however, that at least for a period of fourteen years, Tom White's bold career will cease. He is now arrested on the charge of being one of the party of three thieves which broke into Louenworth's drug store, at No. 1158 State street, last Tuesday night, and robbed Mr. N. V. Updegraff of $50 in money and some jewelry. It will be remembered that one of the thieves coolly sat upon the bed occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Updegraff while his companions ransacked the house. Mr. Updegraff yesterday afternoon identified White as that man, and his testimony, with that of his wife's, will assuredly send White to Joliet. It is also believed that White was the principal in the Alston robbery, on West Washington street, but of this the authorities have no proof. White's complicity in the celebrated St. Joseph County record robbery was well known, but not enough was proved to convict him. Yesterday, in searching his house, an additional proof of his connection with that robbery was found, in the shape of a bottle of castor oil, with the label of a druggist of Three Rivers, Mich., upon it. It will be remembered that Three Rivers was the place from whence the thieves started for the scene of the robbery.

In this connection it may not be improper to state that the police authorities have arrested, during the past week, four of the most skilled and accomplished burglars and assassins in the city. Their names are Dick Lane, Minnie Marks, John Berry, and Tom White. Berry was arrested yesterday morning, but, it is feared, cannot be held. Every one of these men are cool, calculating, intelligent villains, who form plans for others to execute. Men of their character are the most difficult to manage. The ordinary sneak thief is easily detected, but to detect these men has required a skill and intelligence the public know little of.

Gas Explosion.

TITUSVILLE, Feb. 14.—A special to the *Courier* says that at midnight, last night, an explosion occurred near Oil City, resulting in the death of William Bowman, and the total destruction of his residence. The gas from an oil well near by had been conducted into his house for heating purposes. Owing to some defect it had escaped until the lower rooms were filled, when it suddenly ignited and caused the terrific explosion.

FOREIGN.

A Credit Mobilier in Germany---Resignation of High Officials.

Policy of the New Spanish Government---Disturbances in Malaga.

Reception of Ex-King Amadeus at Lisbon, Portugal.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—At the council of Ministers, held yesterday, the new Government pardoned several men who had been sentenced to be executed at Barcelona to-day.

Castellar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a manifesto to foreign powers, explaining the policy of the present Government. A system of arming the people to repel invasions by the Carlists will be developed.

The National Assembly has elected Perales, Secane, Gomez, and Chao Vice Presidents.

The address in reply to the King's message of abdication was adopted. It concludes with the declaration that, when the present perils, conspiracies, and obstacles are overcome, the Spaniards will not be able to offer Amadeus a crown, but they will offer him another dignity, that of being a citizen of a free and independent country.

Espartero, the veteran statesman, has sent the warmest congratulations to the new Government.

Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador to Paris, thrice tendered his resignation, but the Government requested him to remain for the sake of his country and liberty, and he consented.

Couriers have left the capital with Minister Castelar's manifesto to foreign powers.

Eminent statesmen are trying to prevail on the Government to relinquish the idea of dividing the country into separate States, and forming a Federate Republic like the United States. It is probable that the arguments against the scheme will have effect.

General Nonvilas has been appointed Captain General of Madrid.

The *Imparcial* declares that the act of abdication was voluntary and personal. The King's father was opposed to it.

The *Correspondencia* says the flag of the Republic will be violet, white, and red.

It is reported that General Moriones, Commander-in-Chief in the North, has telegraphed his adhesion to the new Government.

MADRID, Feb. 14—Evening.—Slight disturbances have taken place in Malaga, but order has been restored.

The snow is so deep in the neighborhood of Madrid that the railroads are blockaded.

General Pavia has been appointed to the chief command of the troops in Catalonia.

Senor Oreuse will probably be appointed Ambassador at Paris; Alarzuga, at London, and Fiol, at Brussels.

A decree is expected suppressing titles and decorations.

It is rumored that the Royal Palace here will be converted into a Museum and Academy of Art.

The Revolutionary Juntas, which have long existed in secret in the provinces, are dissolving.

The Spanish banks have offered financial aid to the Ministry.

The *Gaceta* reports the defeat of several Carlist bands in Catalonia.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Several days' mails from Madrid are due.

The report that a meeting was recently held at the residence of Duke d'Aumale in the interest of the Duke De Montpensier, is pronounced to be without foundation. Specials from Madrid to the Paris journals report that Figueras intends to disband the regular army and rely solely on the civic guard for the preservation of order.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons this evening, Peter Rylands moved that all treaties be submitted to Parliament before the exchange of ratifications, and supported the motion in a long speech. He declared that the Washington Treaty would not have been so ambiguous and unsatisfactory if it had first been before the House of Commons and there discussed. The motion was seconded by Alexander Hill, and debate was continued for some time, when Mr. Gladstone rose. He characterized the motion as a proposal for the greatest constitutional change within his recollection. He admitted that the Treaty of Washington was not perfect. The question was, whether the United States would have accepted anything else. With all respect for American institutions, he must say that the Senate's power over foreign engagements complicated negotiations and weakened the hands of the Government. It must be remembered that the Senate proceeded secretly in these matters. He apprehended that the House of Commons would be unable itself to hold secret sittings, nor could it improve matters by appointing a Committee on Foreign Relations to meet in secret and make engagements with other countries. England, as a member of the European family, occupied a position with relation to other powers differing widely from that of the United States.

Lord John Manners, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and Auberon Herbert supported the motion. Herbert declared that, unless the House was allowed to revise all proceedings of the Government, responsible Government would be a farce, and the Legislature hold a humiliating position. Newdigate criticized the Government, but opposed the motion.

Lord Fitz Maurice, Mr. Wheelhouse, and Viscount Enfield, followed against the motion. After a general attempt to count out the House, the subject was dropped.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A Berlin despatch says that the Prussian Ministry have required of Counsellor Wagner, the *protege* of Bismarck, explanation of his conduct in permitting concessions in the fulfilment of State railway contracts, by which frauds were committed upon the Government. A similar explanation is requested of Count Von Itzenplitz, in consequence of which he has resigned. Other resignations will follow.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Royal message was received in the Chamber of Deputies to-day appointing a Commission to investigate Lasker's disclosures of corruption in high official circles in connection with railway concessions.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Spanish Minister had a conference of two hours with Bismarck to-day. The immediate recognition of the Spanish Republic by Germany is expected.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 14.—Amadeus reached this city this morning, and proceeded to the palace prepared for him. No intimation is given as to the time when he will go to Italy.

A squadron of Italian naval vessels is momentarily expected.

LISBON, Feb. 14.—Ex-King Amadeus and family were met on arrival at the railway station by the King and Queen of Portugal, Prince August, and the members of the Cabinet. The Italian Ambassador received Amadeus. The ex-Queen was weak, and was carried in a sedan chair to the palace. The streets through which they passed were crowded.

LISBON, Feb. 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, a debate arose on the recent events in Spain. Silva said there was reason to expect that the changes in the neighboring country would find an echo in Portugal. He urged all to support the Constitution. The Prime Minister replied that he saw no danger to the country.

The idea of a union between Spain and Portugal is gaining strength.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The *Gazette de France* says there is a party in the Portugese army which is conspiring in favor of a Republic and an Iberian Union.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Dr. Robitaille, the new member of the Dominion Cabinet, was elected by acclamation for Bonaventure yesterday.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—An unknown man was brutally murdered at Fifteen Mile Creek, near St. Cathreine's, by roughs.

The timber and Crown Land policy of the Ontario Government has been under discussion for two days in the Legislature.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 14.—At a meeting of the Deputies of the Left, resolutions were adopted congratulating the Republicans of Spain upon the establishment of a Republic.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—*L'Univers*, Legitimist organ, contradicts the report that a reconciliation has been effected between the two branches of the House of Bourbon. It asserts that nothing has been done towards a union.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—The exhibition palace is now completed, and goods are being received.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The Italian Senate has adopted a laudatory and affectionate address to Amadeus, late King of Spain.

The Next Prize Fight.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The articles in the proposed prize fight between George Seddons and Arthur Chambers, for $2,000 and the light weight championship of America, were signed in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, this afternoon. The fight is to take place in three months from Wednesday next within 500 miles of New York, the principals to toss for choice of ground fifteen days before the fight. The men are to fight at 120 pounds, and are to be governed by the new rules of the London prize ring. The first deposit of $100 a side was put up to-day in the hands of the editor of the *Clipper*.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—BEEVES—The market opened buoyant, and has continued firm. A large number of New York and Brighton dealers were in attendance, but they did not make any purchases. The local and country trade was well represented, and all wanted cattle. The supply this week is larger than last week, and the quality somewhat better. Waixels & Rosenthal had the best drove in the market, consisting of 84 Illinois steers, averaging 1,500 lbs; and there were also some good Texan steers among the offerings. The market rules irregular, some dealers having obtained ¼c, and other ½c per lb advance on last week's rates. Scarcely sufficient has been yet done to establish any ruling rates, although a good many cattle have changed hands. Stock trains are pretty well on time, and a good trade is anticipated to-morrow.

MILCH COWS—Market overstocked, demand light, and prices range from $30.00@50.00 for common to good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market rules strong at ¼c per lb. The supply is somewhat lighter than last week, and a fair business has been reported. The quality of the offerings is only medium, and we quote coarse wool sheep at from 5¼ to 7¼c per lb; fine wool sheep at 4¾ to 7½c; lambs at 7@8c per lb.

POMEROY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The *Democrat* will to-morrow publish an interview with Colonel York and B. F. Simpson, who are prominently connected with the recent Senatorial bribery business in Kansas. Regarding the alleged statement by Pomeroy, that the money he gave York was a subscription to the National Bank, at Independence, York says there is no National Bank at Independence; there is a private bank there belonging to Mr. Page, who is an intimate friend of Pomeroy's, and who was at Topeka at the time, and the probabilities are that had Pomeroy desired to subscribe for bank stock he would have done so through his friends. He further stated that he received telegrams to-day from Topeka, informing him that it had been ascertained from what bank the money he received from Pomeroy came from, and that it would be identified by the man who made the packages.

Mr. Simpson said he expected to represent the Kansas Legislature before the Investigating Committee at Washington, or, in other words, as soon as he testifies as witness he will become prosecutor. He further stated that they have a witness who will swear to having been an agent of Pomeroy's, and had instructions to approach Dr. Dawson and Mr. Cummings, whom Pomeroy called cheap fellows, and could be bought for $300 or $400 apiece. They did not sell, however; also that Mr. Bacon, who accompanies them to Washington, will swear that he was offered $2,000 for his vote, and that Pomeroy himself told him that any arrangement with his agent would be faithfully carried out. He also said that the quarter million of dollars distributed by the recusant witness Stewart, at Washington, would implicate Pomeroy, if the truth were known.

MARRIED.

CHATFIELD—BARKER—At the residence of the bride's brother, J. C. Maxwell, Esq., Lake View, Feb. 13, by the Rev. David Swing, Mr. E. P. Chatfield and Miss Ida M. Parker, all of Chicago.

TOBEY—BARKER—On Thursday, the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, 61 Ellis-av., by Rev. Dr. Evarts, Mr. Austin B. Tobey and Miss Helen A. Barker, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

LITTLEFIELD—In this city, Friday, Feb. 14, at 523 West Adams-st., Horace B. Littlefield, aged 28 years.

BOOTH—On the 10th inst., at his residence, 89 Judd-st., of congestive chills, William Booth, aged 40 years. Remains taken East for interment.

TELFORD—Of pneumonia, at St. Paul, Minn., on the 10th inst., Captain John G. Telford, Second Artillery, U. S. Army, Aid-de-Camp to General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of Dakota.

Cincinnati and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

HOLDEN—At Frankfort, Will County, in this State, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at the home of her parents, with quick consumption, Miss Sarah Holden, only daughter of Newton P. and Caroline P. Holden, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Miss Holden had but recently returned from Boston, Mass., whither she had been to complete her musical education. She was a young lady of peculiarly amiable disposition, and none knew her but to love her. She was the niece of George M. and C. C. P. Holden, of this city.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856,)
AUCTIONEERS,
CHICAGO,
Will hold their regular sales throughout the year 1873.
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS ON MONDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES ON TUESDAY.
Crockery and Glassware, Hardware, Table Cutlery, etc., ON WEDNESDAY.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., ON THURSDAY.
Furniture, Household Goods and General Merchandise ON SATURDAY.
At Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS ON WEDNESDAY.
At 25, 27, 29 & 31 West Washington-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ON SATURDAY, 15th,
BUTTERS & CO.'S
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1873, at 55 & 57 South Canal-st.
Also, 40,000 Prime Cigars.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 BOXES LEMONS,
THIS MORNING.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.
STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE,
On Monday, Feb. 17, at 10 a. m.,
OF
FORFEITED PLEDGES,
FROM LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE,
Consisting of Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewelry, and Miscellaneous Goods, all of which have been forfeited, and will be sold to pay advances and charges.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

1873.
Our Regular Spring Sales
OF
REAL ESTATE & STOCKS
WILL BE HELD
Every MONDAY, at 12 O'Clock, Noon,
At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
First Spring Sale of Real Estate and Stocks,
MONDAY, FEB. 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
One of the largest and finest assortments of FURNITURE ever offered at Auction.
50 Elegant Parlor Suits.
30 Marble-top Chamber Sets.
50 Black Walnut Extension Tables.
100 Bedsteads.
40 Marble-top Tables.
35 Wood-top Centre Tables.
25 doz. Chairs and Rockers.
Sideboards, Wardrobes, Easy Chairs,
Lounges, Office Desks,
Mantel and Pier Mirrors,
French Plate Show Cases,
English W. G. Crockery,
Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Pianos,
A lot of fine Black and Green Teas.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 9½ o'clock. Sale on three floors.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OPENING TRADE SALE,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1873,
At 9:30 o'clock a. m., of
BOOTS & SHOES.
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Balmorals, and Creoles.
Women's, Misses', and Children's Serge, Goat, Kid, and Buff Balmorals and Congress.
All goods warranted to be perfect and of regular sizes, or they can be returned and the money refunded.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 137 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales.
T. S. FITCH & CO.

WHEDON, TYLER & CO.,
General Auctioneers, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Fifth-st., and Pine, St. Louis, Mo., hold Regular Trade Sales every day.
Mondays and Thursdays—Boots and Shoes.
Tuesdays and Fridays—Dry Goods, Notions, &c.
Wednesdays—Clothing, Piece Goods, &c.
Saturdays, Special Sales—Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Harness, &c.
We have the most reliable Auction market in the country. Cash advanced on consignments.
WHEDON, TYLER & CO.